The New-York Times.

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MURFREESBORO

VICTORY!

The Official Dispatches of Gen. Rosecrans.

The Enemy in Full and Disorderly Retreat Toward Tullahoma.

THEIR DEFEAT A COMPLETE ONE.

Reported Capture of Their Wagon Trains.

Our Losses 1,000 Killed and 5,500 Wounded.

THE REBEL LOSSES MUCH HEAVIER.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, IN FRONT OF MURFREESBORO, Jan. 3, VIA NASHVILLE, Jan. 4.

To H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

On the 26th of December we marched from Nashville, in three columns. Gen. McCOOK by Nolinsville Pike; Gen. THOMAS from his encampment on Franklin's Pike, *via* Wilson Pike, and Gen. CRITTENDEN on the main Murfreesboro Pike.

Our left and centre met with a strong resistance, such as the nature of the country permits, the rolling or hilly routes, skirted by cedar thickets and farms, and intersected by small streams, with rocky bluff banks, forming serious obstacles.

Gen. McCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE's corps a mile and a half from Nolinsville, and occupied the place.

Gen. CRITTENDEN reached within a mile and a half of Lavergne.

Gen. THOMAS reached the Wilson Pike, meeting with no serious opposition.

On the 27th, Gen. McCOOK drove Gen. HARDEE from Nolinsville, and pushed a reconnoitering division within six miles of Shelbyville, who found that Gen. HARDEE had retreated toward Murfreesboro.

Gen. CRITTENDEN fought and drove the enemy before him, occupying the line of Stewart's Creek and capturing some prisoners, with slight loss.

Gen. THOMAS occupied the vicinity of Nolinsville, when he was partially surprised, thrown into confusion, and driven back. Gen. SHERIDAN's Division had repulsed the enemy four times and protected the flank of the centre, which not only held its own but advanced until this untoward event, which compelled me to retain the left wing to support the right, until it should be rallied and assume a new position.

On the 1st inst., the rebels opened by an attack on us and were again repulsed.

On the 2d inst., there was skirmishing along the line, with threats of an attack until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the enemy advanced, throwing a small division across Stone River to occupy the commanding ground there.

While reconnoitering the ground occupied by this division, which had no artillery, I saw a heavy force emerging from the woods, and advanced in line of battle three lines deep. They drove our little division before them after a sharp contest, in which we lost 70 or 80 killed and 375 wounded, but they were finally repulsed by Gen. NEGLEY's Division, and the remaining troops of the left wing of Gen. MORTON's Pioneer Brigade, and fled far over the field and beyond their intrenchments, their officers rallying them with great difficulty. They lost heavily. We occupied the ground with the left wing last night. The lines were completed at 4 o'clock in the morning.

The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. It has been raining all day. The ground is very heavy.

CAMP NEAR MURFREESBORO, Jan. 4, 1863.

To Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

Following my dispatch of last evening, I have to announce the enemy are in full retreat. They left last night.

The rain having raised the river and the bridge across it, between the left wing and the centre, being incomplete, I deemed it prudent to withdraw that wing during the night. This occupied my time until 4 o'clock and fatigued the troops.

The announcement of the retreat was known to me at 7 o'clock this A. M.

Our ammunition train arrived during the night.

To-day was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead and collecting arms from the field of battle.

The pursuit was commenced by the centre; the two leading brigades arriving at the west side of Stone River this evening. (See diagram.) The railroad bridge was saved, but in what condition is not known.

We shall occupy the town and push the pursuit to-morrow.

Our Medical Director estimates the wounded in hospital at 5,500, and our dead at 1,000.

We have to deplore the loss of Lieut.-Col. GARESCHE, whose capacity and gentlemanly deportment had already endeared him to all the officers of this command, and whose gallantry on the field of battle excited their admiration.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

From persons arriving from the battle-field, I learn that on Saturday night, during the storm, the rebels attacked our men in their rifle-pits along the whole line. There was heavy fighting in the centre. We drove the enemy across Stone River. The Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania first carried the point.

On Sunday morning STANLEY's Brigade entered Murfreesboro. The town is much injured by shells. Gen. SILL's body was at the Court-house.

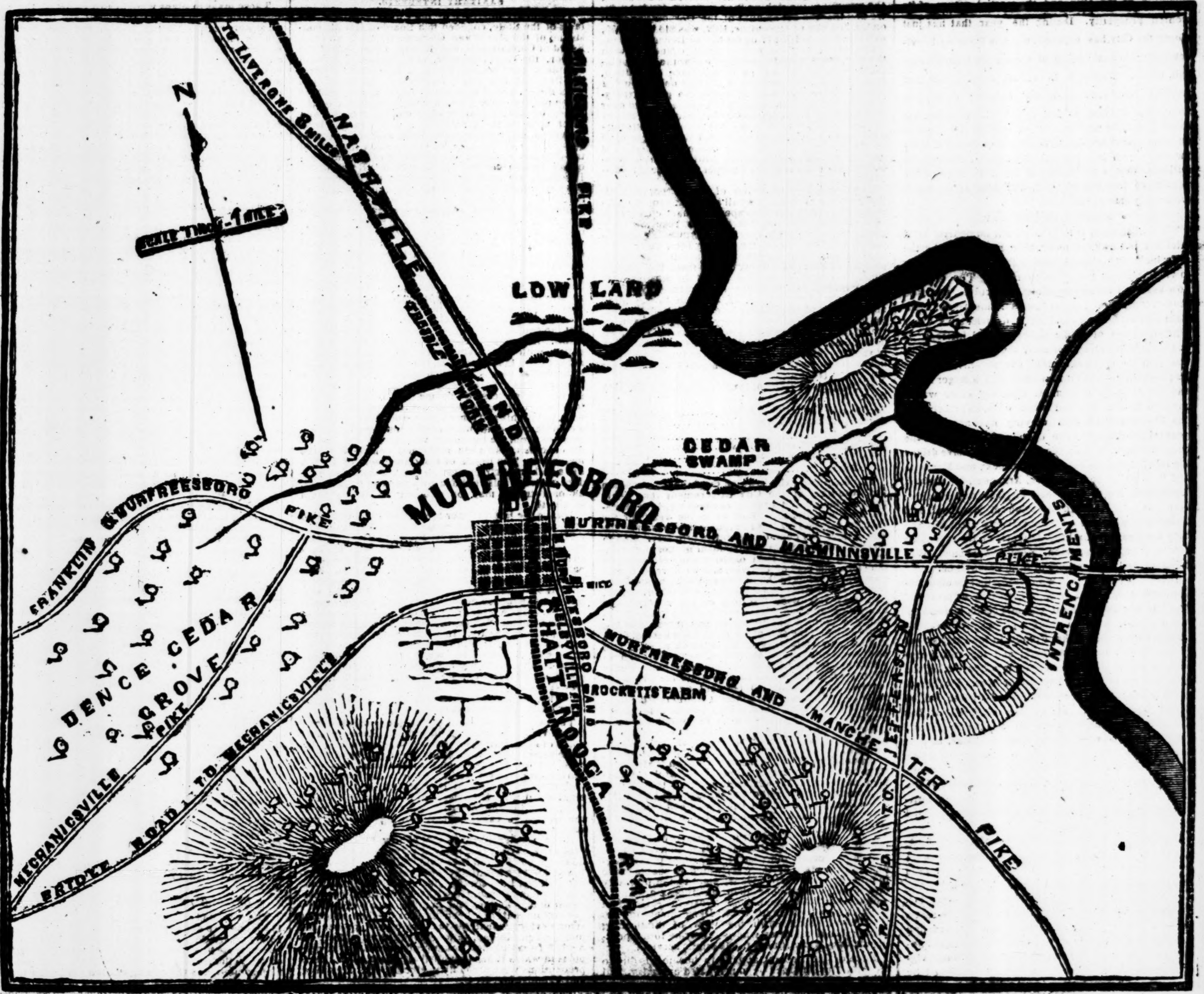
The rebels buried their own dead and our officers. There has been great loss of Confederate life.

We lose about 9,000 killed and wounded, and 5,000 prisoners.

The enemy retreated to Tullahoma.

Our forces are terribly scattered. Out of 136 Colonels engaged, we lost 19 killed.

MURFREESBORO AND ITS SURROUNDINGS.



PREVIOUS DISPATCH FROM GEN. MITCHELL.

HEADQUARTERS, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 4—1 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Skirmishing commenced on the evening of the 29th, our forces following the enemy closely, and driving them to the evening of the 30th. On the morning of the 31st, the enemy attacked our forces at daylight. Ever since that time the fight has been progressing. This is the fifth day in the same locality. If the whole Richmond army does not get here our success is certain. The fighting has been terrible. Our army has the advantage, and will hold it, God willing. I cannot give particulars. Our officers have suffered terribly. I have heard nothing of importance since 10 o'clock last evening. At that hour everything was favorable for us.

(Signed,) ROBERT R. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

THE NATIONAL VICTORY COMPLETE.

The Enemy in Full Retreat.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

Murfreesboro advices represent the National victory as complete. The entire rebel army is fleeing toward Tullahoma in great disorder.

THE PARTICULARS.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

There are three feet of water on the Cumberland Shoals, and the river is rising.

Everything is going on well in front.

Gen. ROSECRANS is in Murfreesboro. *He has captured the rebel trains and is driving the enemy.* Gen. ROSECRANS is unhurt. His Assistant, and Adjut.-Gen. McDOWELL is wounded in the arm.

The *Journal's* dispatches say that a fourth bloody fight occurred last night during the storm. The rebels charged us and were repulsed. Our troops hold Murfreesboro. Our advantages are decided. Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's Division was cut to pieces, and routed Saturday. Our skirmishers decoyed a large number of rebels among our batteries. We routed them with great slaughter.

Capt. McCULLOCH, of the Second Kentucky Cavalry, (Union,) says the rebel General, WITHERS, was driven almost to madness by the slaughter of his men. Eye-witnesses say that the slaughter exceeds that of Shiloh. Gen. ROSECRANS and his soldiers are in the highest spirits.

On Saturday Col. McDOWELL McCOOK engaged WHEELER's Cavalry six miles from Nashville, routing him completely. All is highly cheering.

Prisoners say that Gen. KIRBY SMITH is in the fight.

Rebel canteens were filled with whisky and gunpowder.

The Murfreesboro *Banner* [illegible] fought gallantly, but admits a loss of 5,000.

The National prisoners were sent to Murfreesboro as fast as taken.

Capt. JOHN DESHA, of Kentucky, was wounded by a shell in the head. Adjutant CARR, of the same regiment, was shot by a cannon ball.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent at Nashville:

It is reported that Gen. ROSECRANS shelled Murfreesboro this morning. There was no reply. Our forces would occupy it at noon. The rebels undoubtedly left. Our forces, it is reported, are pursuing.

McCOOK attacked WHEELER's Cavalry near the asylum, six miles from Nashville, killing eight, who were left on the field, and many wounded. Seven Nationals were wounded.

Capt. PINNEY, of the Fifth Wisconsin, Lieut. HASTINGS, of the Twenty-fifth Illinois, and all the Commissioned Officers and Sergeants of Companies G, L and K, are killed or disabled.

Col. SCOTT, of the Nineteenth Illinois, is seriously wounded.

Capt. AUSTIN, of Gen. WOODRUFF's Staff, is taken prisoner.

Private dispatches say, that the rebels in their retreat are burning the cotton wherever they can get hold of it.

It is reported that FRANK WARD, of ANDERSON's Troop, is killed.

All the reports of Gen. ROSECRANS having retreated to Nashville, are false.

The fight to-day is supposed to be in the vicinity of Christiana.

The interruptions of the rebel cavalry between Nashville and Christiana makes it difficult to get news, but everything thus far is favorable to the ultimate success of the National arms.

DISPATCHES FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

BATTLE-FIELD, STONE RIVER, Saturday, Jan. 3.

It rained hard all this day, and both armies suspended hostilities, save skirmishing. This evening we battered down a rebel house which concealed sharpshooters, and after short fighting drove the enemy out of a cover from which they had damaged us. Unless the enemy attacks, Sunday will perhaps be quiet.

Up to date, our killed and wounded, including skirmishing, amounts to nearly five thousand. An unusual proportion of the wounds are severe. The number of killed is about one-fifth that of the wounded.

The Murfreesboro Rebel *Banner*, of yesterday, admits a rebel loss of 5,000 in Wednesday's battle. They have lost at least 2,000 since. Prisoners state that Gens. HARDEE and HANSON were killed.

The following are additional names of Union officers killed and wounded:

KILLED.

Col. Fred. C. Jones, Twenty-fourth Ohio, gallantly leading his regiment into action.
Lieut. Tallafero, of Hickox Battery.
Adjt. Boynton, Sixty-ninth Ohio.

WOUNDED.

Col. Nick Anderson, Sixth Ohio.

Col. Charles Anderson, Ninety-third Ohio. Both of these officers were wounded quite severely, but after their wounds were dressed, they returned to the field.

Col. J. F. Miller, commanding 7th Brigade, returned to duty after his wound was dressed.

Lieut.-Col. Hall.
Lieut.-Col. Elias Neff, 40th Indiana—severely.
Capt. C. C. Webb, 13th Michigan—severely.
Lieut. A. G. Russell, 21st Michigan.
Lieut. Mark Walker, 15th Indiana—severely.
Lieut. Enoch Welry, 21st Ohio—severely.
Lieut. Frank Pealer, 65th Ohio—severely.
Col. Leonard.
Col. C. C. Hines.
Maj. and Adjt. ELLIOTT.

[illegible] all of the Fifty-seventh Indiana, are severely wounded:

Col. J. W. Tyler, Ninety-fourth Ohio, severely, but not dangerously.
Maj. HECKER, Sixty-ninth Ohio.
Capt. McDONNELL, Adjutant-General of ROSECRANS' Staff.
Lieut. JAMES McCONNELL, Eighteenth Regulars.
Capt. C. W. BURKETT, slightly.
Lieut. S. T. SMITH, slightly.
Lieut. J. B. FRAMSTON, Sixty-fourth Ohio, severely.
Lieut. JAMES C. HOWLAND, Sixteenth Regulars.
Adjt. MASSEY, Fifty-fifth Ohio, severely.
Col. Alex. Cassell, 65th Ohio—not dangerously.
Lieut. Grinsted, 3d Kentucky.
Lieut. McClana, 18th Ohio—seriously.
Capt. Brook and Lieut. Peter, 74th Ohio.
Maj. Marvine, 1st Wisconsin.

The Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-ninth Indiana was saved by a breast-plate. A shot struck his breast and knocked him out of his saddle.

Lieut. WM. PORTER, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, riding directly behind the General, received a piece of shell between his pants and haversack, cutting his breeches.

Since the above was written the skirmish developed into a bitter fight. Gen. ROSECRANS, worried by some rebels behind breastworks, sent Col. BEATTY, of the Third Ohio, with his regiment and the Eighty-eighth Indiana, and they carried the works at the point of the bayonet, capturing many prisoners and holding the works. All is quiet now, but the enemy is reported evacuating.

BATTLE-FIELD STONE RIVER, Monday, Jan. 5.

On Saturday it rained, and all was quiet until night, when the Third Ohio and Eighty-eighth Indiana charged and carried a rebel breastwork, capturing 50 prisoners and killing many rebels, with slight loss.

During the night the enemy evacuated, and are supposed to be retreating to Fayetteville.

Our loss in killed and wounded is about 6,000. The enemy claim that they captured 4,000 prisoners. Their loss is fully as great. Our loss of field-officers—valuable ones—is distressing. The rivers are all rising rapidly. Gen. WILLICH is a prisoner.

THE LOSS OF THE MONITOR.

Thrilling Particulars of the Disaster

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The *American's* special Fortress Monroe letter, dated Jan. 4, says:

"In conversation with several of the officers and crew of the *Monitor*, I gather the following narrative of the facts attending the loss of that noble little vessel and so many of her crew:

We left Fortress Monroe on Monday, the 29th of December, in tow of the steamer *Rhode Island*, with the *Passaic* in tow of the steamer *State of Georgia*. We passed Cape Henry Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, with a smooth sea and light wind. The *Passaic* was a little way ahead. The weather continued fine until 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, when it commenced to blow from the southwest, with a heavy sea running and making a clean sweep over all.

At 9½ Cape Hatteras bore N. N. W., distant 20 miles. The gale still increased. The vessel labored very heavily, the upper hull coming down upon every sea with fearful violence. Up to this time the Worthington pumps and bilge injectors were entirely competent to keep the vessel free.

At 10 o'clock several heavy seas struck the vessel in succession, when word was sent from the engine-rooms that the water was gaining on the pumps. Orders were then given to start ADAMS' centrifugal pump, capable of throwing three thousand gallons of water per minute. For a while the water appeared to be kept under.

In a short time, however, word was passed from the engine room that the water was again gaining on the pumps, and was at that time up to the ashpits, in a great measure stopping the draft. The water at this time was standing two feet deep on the ward-room floor.

All hands were then set to work with every bucket at hand to bail. Water, however, kept gaining upon the pumps until within a foot of the fires in the furnaces.

A "Coston" signal was then flashed to call the attention of the *Rhode Island* to our condition. After much delay consequent upon the heavy sea running, a boat was lowered from the *Rhode Island* and sent to our assistance. After several trials she succeeded in getting alongside of us.

The *Rhode Island* at the same time, in going astern, caught her launch between her own side and our vessel, crushing the boat badly and bringing her own counter down upon our side. For a time she could not move her engine, getting on a centre. She finally started ahead, and the launch, smashed as she was, succeeded in conveying to the steamer thirty of the crew of the *Monitor*.

After the departure of the launch, those remaining on board worked at the buckets with a will. The gale at this time was raging furiously, the seas making a clean sweep over the top of the turret. The water at this juncture had succeeded in rising up to the grate-bars of the furnaces, and was gradually extinguishing the fires. The steam in the boilers consequently ran down and the pumps could not be worked for want of sufficient steam.

At this time three boats were discovered coming toward the vessel. Word was passed that boats were at hand sufficient to take all from the vessel. The *Monitor* was now sinking. Every pump was stopped and her deck was under water. Several in coming off the turret were swept by the waves to the leeward, and must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered them.

The boats then shoved off from the sinking vessel. Although entreated to come down and get into the boats, several remained standing upon the turret afraid of being swept from the deck, stupefied with fear. The boats succeeded in reaching the *Rhode Island* in safety, and all in them got on board.

A picked crew with the gallant officer of the *Rhode Island*, Mr. BROWN, then shoved off in the launch to return to the *Monitor*. The moon, which up to this time had been throwing some light upon the waves, was shut in by dense masses of black clouds.

At 12½ in the morning the *Monitor's* light disappeared beneath the waves. The *Rhode Island* then started for the spot where the *Monitor* was seen to go down. Coston signals were constantly kept burning. A strict lookout was kept up on all parts of the vessel to catch a glimpse, if possible, of the missing boat.

At daylight nothing was seen on the waves, and with heavy hearts we ran around the spot, as nearly as could be judged, where the *Monitor* had disappeared until late in the afternoon. Several steamers and other vessels were spoken, to learn, if possible, the fate of the missing boat, but nothing could be heard.

The survivors reached Fortress Monroe last evening in the *Rhode Island*. Nothing whatever was saved except the apparel the officers and crew stood in. The conduct of both the officers and men of the *Monitor* on that night was beyond reproach. No sign of panic was visible. Each stood to his post, confident in his commander, and it was hard to prevail upon the men to get into the boats, each wishing to remain by until the last.

The names of those officers who were saved are as follows: J. P. BANKHEAD, Commander; S. D. GREEN, Lieutenant; LOUIS N. STODDARD, Sailing Master; WM. F. KEELER, Acting Assistant-Paymaster; G. M. WEEKS, Acting Assistant-Surgeon; JAMES WALKERS, First Engineer; MARK SUNSTRUM, Third Assistant-Engineer.

The names of the missing officers are as follows: NORMAN K. ATWATER, Acting Ensign, of New-Haven, Conn.; GEORGE FREDERICKSON, Acting Ensign, of Philadelphia; S. A. LEWIS, Third Assistant Engineer, of Baltimore; ROBINSON W. HANDS, Third Assistant Engineer, of Baltimore.

The first cutter of the *Rhode Island*, the boat referred to above, contained WILLIAM BROWN, master's mate, and seven of the crew, whose names I have not been able to ascertain. They have not been heard of up to this time. There is a possibility that they may have succeeded in reaching the *Monitor*, and taking off some more of the crew, and been afterward picked up by some coasting vessel, numbers of which were passing by the next morning.

Testimonial to Gen. Butler.

A meeting was held last evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, for the purpose of deciding upon some proper testimonial to be made to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER. Capt. MARSHALL was called to the Chair, and Mr. CHARLES GOULD appointed Secretary.

On motion of Gen. WETMORE, it was

Resolved, That, as the sense of the meeting, the loyal patriotism, indomitable energy and great administrative ability shown by Major-Gen. BUTLER in the various commands held by him in the service of the country, and especially in his military and civil adjustment of the duties pertaining to his command of the Department of the Gulf, unanimously entitle him to an expression of approbation on the part of the citizens of New-York. It was also

Resolved, That the hospitalities of the City be presented him in a public reception at the Governor's Room in the City Hall, and that a public dinner be also tendered him in behalf of the citizens of this City.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet this day, at 2½ o'clock, in the Chamber of Commerce.

VICKSBURGH.

VICTORY!

Continuous Fighting for Five Days.

Three Lines of the Rebel Works Captured by Gen. Sherman.

Probable Surrender of the Fourth and Last One.

The Fall of the City Admitted by the Rebels.

The Railroad Communication Cut Off.

The National Army Forty Thousand Strong.

CAIRO, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Memphis *Bulletin*, just received, says the steamer *Rattler* has arrived direct from the fleet at Vicksburgh, which place she left on Monday evening.

Fighting had been going on for five days, commencing on Wednesday. Up to Monday morning Gen. SHERMAN had captured three lines of the enemy's works. The firing on the fourth and last line of defences, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Road, had ceased, and *the indications were that it had surrendered.* This line was just two miles from Vicksburgh. *There was nothing between Gen. Sherman and Vicksburgh but a trestle work of the railroad.*

Before taking the fortifications, Gen. SHERMAN sent a brigade to cut off communication with the city by the Shreveport Railroad, a work which was successfully accomplished.

Gen. SHERMAN was reinforced Sunday night by 9,000 men from Gen. GRANT's army, by way of the river. The whole Federal force at Vicksburgh is now 40,000 men.

At the latest accounts, we had captured ten guns and 700 prisoners.

Nothing has yet been heard from the forces below.

The steamer *Judge Torrance* was twice fired on while passing Millikenville. In retaliation, the *Rattler* burned the town.

A DISPATCH FROM GEN. GRANT.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Sunday, Jan. 4.

Maj.-Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief:

Dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN and the Naval Commander were received at Helena on the 31st. The gunboats were engaging the enemy's batteries. SHERMAN was inland, three miles from Vicksburgh, hotly engaged. From rebel sources I learn that the Grenada *Appeal* of the 31st says the Yankees have got possession of Vicksburgh.

Since the late raids this Department, except the troops on the river, have subsisted off the country. There will be but little in Northern Mississippi to support guerrillas in a few weeks more.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General Commanding.

A REBEL REPORT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 28th of December, says that 26,000 Federal troops landed below Vicksburgh on the 21st, and made a land attack simultaneously with an attack of the gunboats on Vicksburgh. Several gunboats are said to be disabled, and and many prisoners taken.

THE VICTORY OVER FORREST.

A Severe Engagement Lasting All Day.

The Rebel Losses 1,400 Killed and Wounded, 400 Taken Prisoners, and 6 Guns, 1,000 Stand of Arms, and 350 Horses Captured.

CAIRO, Monday, Jan. 5.

Gen. SULLIVAN, with a force of 6,000 men, attacked Gen. FORREST on Thursday morning at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. It was a severe engagement, lasting all day. A gunboat patrolled the river, which prevented the rebels from crossing. They fought desperately, but were finally routed and scattered, with a loss of 1,400 killed and wounded, and 400 captured. We also took 350 horses, nearly 1,000 stand of arms, and a battery of six guns. Union loss, 800 killed and wounded. These losses may be exaggerated. It is certain, however, that they were very heavy.

Post-Office Notice.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In consequence of the numerous cases of breakage which have occurred, and the injury resulting thereby to letters and packages, it is considered necessary to prohibit the forwarding of bottles containing medicines or liquids of any description through the mails.

In future, therefore, all such articles found in the letter boxes will be detained at the General Office in Nassau-street, instead of being sent, as heretofore, to their destination.

By order of the Postmaster-General.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

The Monitor Nahant.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Monitor *Nahant*, which left here Saturday evening, passed Cape Cod at 8 A. M. to-day; all well; sea smooth.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, Jan. 5, 1863.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

Under the amended charter, which passed the Legislature of the State April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following Aldermen, representing their respective districts, appeared at roll-call and answered to their names, having previously taken the oath of office prescribed by law: the Aldermen representing the districts having an even numerical designation, and elected December three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, continuing in office until the first Monday in Janury, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; and those having an odd numerical designation, elected December two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, continuing to represent such districts until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, as appears from the following certificate from David T. Valentine, Esq., Clerk of the Common Council:

OFFICE OF CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL,
No. 8 City Hall,
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1862.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify that, at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December second, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the provision of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the following named persons were duly elected Aldermen in the Aldermanic Districts having an odd numerical designation, viz:

John Fox, First Aldermanic District,
John S. Henry, Third Aldermanic District,
John McCool, Fifth Aldermanic District,
Charles J. Chipp, Seventh Aldermanic District,
Lewis R. Rogers, Ninth Aldermanic District,
John Hardy, Eleventh Aldermanic District,
Peter Masterson, Thirteenth Aldermanic District,
Andre Froment, Fifteenth Aldermanic District,
Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth Aldermanic District,

For a period of two years from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and that

William Walsh, Second Aldermanic District,
Charles H. Hall, Fourth Aldermanic District,
James Reed, Sixth Aldermanic District,
Peter Mitchell, Eighth Aldermanic District,
George A. Jeremiah, Tenth Aldermanic District,
Francis I. A. Boole, Twelfth Aldermanic District,
John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth Aldermanic District,
Terence Farley, Sixteenth Aldermanic District,

elected at the charter election in December, 1861, are entitled to represent their respective Aldermanic Districts in the Board of Aldermen, (being from the Aldermanic Districts having an even numberical designation,) until the first Monday in January, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

At 12 M., precisely, the Board was called to order by the Clerk of the Common Council, and the roll of members having been called, the following answered to their names:

Alderman John Fox, First District.
Alderman William Walsh, Second District.
Alderman John T. Henry, Third District.
Alderman Charles H. Hall, Fourth District.
Alderman John McCool, Fifth District.
Alderman James Reed, Sixth District.
Alderman Charles J. Chipp, Seventh District.
Alderman Peter Mitchell, Eighth District.
Alderman Lewis R. Ryers, Ninth District.
Alderman George A. Jeremiah, Tenth District.
Alderman John Hardy, Eleventh District.
Alderman F. I. A. Boole, Twelfth District.
Alderman Peter Masterson, Thirteenth District.
Alderman John D. Ottiwell, Fourteenth District.
Alderman Andre Froment, Fifteenth District.
Alderman Terence Farley, Sixteenth District.
Alderman Jacob M. Long, Seventeenth District.

Alderman Masterson, for the purpose of organization, moved that Alderman Boole be appointed temporary Chairman.

Which was carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. took the Chair.

Alderman Masterson moved that the Board do now proceed to ballot for a permanent President for the ensuing year.

Alderman Ottiwell, as an amendment, moved that Alderman William Walsh be unanimously chosen for President of the Board,

Which was accepted by Alderman Masterson, and the question being put on the motion of Alderman Masterson, as amended by Alderman Ottiwell,

Was unanimously carried.

And the Chairman pro tem. appointed Aldermen Henry and Reed, as a Committee of Two, to conduct the President elect to the Chair.

The President elect having assumed the Chair, addressed the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen:

For the signal honor you have conferred upon me, of selecting me to preside over your deliberations for the ensuing year, rest assured I feel duly grateful; and while I am not unmindful of the cares and responsibilities incident to the position, and may well question the wisdom displayed in manifesting in so striking a manner your partiality and preference in making the selection, where so many more experienced and better qualified might have been chosen, I trust I shall be enabled, by a strictly impartial exercise of the duties, powers and prerogatives of the Chair, to merit and receive a continuance of your friendship and confidence.

Gentlemen: The office of Alderman of the City of New-York is an elective position, second in importance to very few, if any, in the country, if we except the Senators and Representatives of the different States in Congress. Forming, as we do, the highest legislative branch of the Government of a City more populous than many of the States of the Union—far above them in respect to their commercial and manufacturing interests, and being the great financial centre from which radiates in unbroken continuity, to the confines of this hemisphere, streams of trade that make tributary to us all portions of the country, even the most remote—should impress us with a deep sense of the responsibilities devolving upon us individually and collectively—should admonish us that a proper understanding of and an intense devotion to the immense interests intrusted to our charge, is expected from us by our constituents, and should be an incentive to every member of this Board to guard with the most jealous watchfulness every act having a tendency to affect, advantageously or otherwise, any of the varied and important trusts confided to his keeping. From my knowledge of the character and qualifications of the gentlemen composing the present Board of Aldermen, I have the brightest anticipations of good government for the City and an entire devotion to its interests.

Gentlemen—For the first time in many years, the popular branch of the Legislature, as well as the Chief Magistrate of this State, is in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Council of this City. Let us hail this fact as the harbinger of a new era in the affairs of our City Government, and as an earnest that ere the lapse of another year the great City of New-York, at once the pride and the envy of the provincial cormorants, who have for a series of years, through the instrumentality of a venal and corrupt State Legislature, quartered their friends upon our citizens—will again have restored to her those rights and privileges which have been so ruthlessly torn from her.

For a number of years this City Government has been *compelled by State enactment* to realize by taxation imposed upon our citizens, nearly, if not quite five millions of dollars annually, which has been disbursed by officials either appointed by the authorities of the State, or by some other authority entirely foreign to the municipal authorities of the City—officials who have no direct responsibility to any earthly power for the disbursement of the immense sums of money wrung from our citizens, and for which the City Government has been wrongfully held accountable; their duty being simply to realize the money, while its expenditure has been placed in the hands of other and totally irresponsible parties by former State Legislatures; a proceeding in direct violation of the fundamental principles of a republican form of government—a principle against which the founders of the nation staked their "lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," viz: "taxation without representation."

For the present we must content ourselves with the knowledge of the fact that the State Government is powerless to do us further harm, and with the cheering anticipation that the next one may restore to us our ancient, time-honored and revered chartered rights, privileges and immunities.

Gentlemen, the present deplorable condition of our beloved country is a source of infinite regret, mortification and deep humiliation. Torn and distracted by a civil war, of a magnitude unparalled in the history of nations, and prosecuted with all the appliances and inventions of modern science by both the rebellious States and the General Government, an immense sacrifice of human life has been the consequence, and this City has suffered in this respect more, probably, than any other section of the loyal States. Let us mingle our tears with those of our citizens, who have sacrificed husbands, fathers, sons and brothers in the battle for the integrity of the Union, and while we regret the occurrence of the fratricidal strife, in which brother has imbued his hands in the blood of brother, and feel mortified and humiliated at the ill-successes that has thus far met the efforts of the Administration to suppress the unholy rebellion of the Southern States against the most benign Government on the face of the globe, notwithstanding the immense resources in men and money placed at its disposal, of which this City furnished far more than a proportionate share, let us fervently hope and pray, that through wiser counsels, and more determined, vigorous and united action on the part of those charged with the prosecution of the war to a successful termination, ere the lapse of another year, the country will again have peace restored within its borders, and that we may again become a peaceful, happy, united and prosperous people.

In conclusion, gentlemen, let us, in our public and private intercourse with one another, ever maintain that dignified, courteous, and affable demeanor which engenders friendships that last through life. I shall endeavor so to regulate my conduct as presiding officer as to give the most entire satisfaction to every member of the Board; and although composed of members of one political party to an extent never before witnessed in the annals of the government of the City, I shall scrupulously respect the rights of the minority members of the Board, and accord them the consideration to which they are entitled.

Again, gentlemen, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me. The Board is now ready to proceed to business.

Alderman Fox presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That David T. Valentine be appointed Clerk of the Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

By Alderman McCool—

Resolved, That Terence P. Smith be appointed Sergeant-at-arms of this Board for the ensuing year.

Which was unanimously adopted.

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen here appeared, and informed the Board that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of public business.

The President congratulated the Committee on the organization of the Board, and informed them that this Board would communicate with the Board of Councilmen by Committee.

Alderman Ryers moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Aldermen was duly organized and prepared for the transaction of business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Ryers, Jeremiah and Hall as such Committee, who having performed the duty assigned them, subsequently appeared, and reported that his Honor the Mayor would communicate with the Board.

The report was accepted and the Committee discharged.

Alderman Long moved that a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Board of Councilmen and inform them that this Board was duly organized, and prepared for the transaction of public business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Aldermen Long, Farley and Ottiwell such Committee.

The Committee having performed the duties assigned them, subsequently appeared and were discharged.

Alderman Froment presented the following resolution—

Resolved, That the rules and orders of the late Board of Aldermen be adopted as the rules and orders of this until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

The Private Secretary of his Honor the Mayor here appeared, and presented the following communication from His Honor the Mayor, being his annual report to the Common Council:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1863.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN: In presenting to you the annual communication required by the charter, I am happy in being able to congratulate you on the improved condition of the City, and the partial return of its wonted prosperity. During the year that has just closed the City has enjoyed, under a favoring Providence, an unusual degree of exemption from disease and crime. Business, in all its departments, has sensibly recovered from the extreme depression which the rebellion at first produced. Industry has found profitable employment; trade has been active and remunerative; our foreign commerce has largely increased both in exports and imports; most of the buildings that were vacant at the beginning of the year have found occupants, and real estate meets with ready sale at enhanced prices.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

This satisfactory condition of our immediate local interests is, however, more than neutralized by the evils incident to the war which the nation is waging in vindication of its sovereign rights. The war has now assumed vast proportions, it involves issues so momentous, and requires such immense contributions of men and means, that it overshadows every other question of public policy or local interest. It has already continued for more than twenty months, and from its commencement has steadily enlarged its proportions, until it now embraces a larger force, and covers a greater area, than any other war of modern times. Like all other wars, its prosecution has been attended with varying fortunes; but the general results have been decidedly favorable to the national arms. During the last year they have driven the rebels from the States of Kentucky and Missouri, and from parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, North Carolina, Virginia and Florida; they have repelled an invasion of Maryland, and threatened invasions of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and they have captured all the seaports in the rebellious States, except Charleston, Mobile, Savannah, Wilmington, and a few others of little importance.

Indeed, it may be said with truth, that no other nation, suddenly called from a condition of profound peace to war on the most gigantic scale, has accomplished so much in so short a period. Witness the disasters which befell the French in the early stages of their revolutionary struggle, and the still worse fortune of the English and their allies during the first two years of the Peninsular war. Doubtless, grave errors have been committed by the United States Government, and by the Generals it has placed in command of its armies. It has also suffered greatly from its want of experience in war, as well as from the absence of perfect military organization and rigorous discipline. Yet the exuberant patriotism of the people, which has kept the ranks of the army constantly filled with volunteers of manly fortitude and heroic courage, has more than compensated for all these errors and defects.

Meanwhile, there are good grounds for anticipating, at an early day, more decided successes than we have yet achieved, Experience will enable us in the future to avoid the errors of the past. The army and navy are growing in strength and efficiency—the latter now consisting of four hundred and twenty-seven vessels, carrying three thousand two hundred and sixty-eight guns, and the former of nearly eight hundred thousand men. With this increased force vigorously employed against an enemy weakened by the policy of emancipation just adopted by our Government—a policy so consonant with justice and the usages of war, and so urgently demanded as a military necessity, to meet the exigencies of the present struggle—we have reason to hope that the year on which we have now entered will witness the virtual suppression of the rebellion. This hope would be strengthened by more vigor in the conduct of the war and by more harmony of feeling and sentiment among the people. It is surely not the part of wisdom or patriotism to marshal ourselves into adverse political organizations on this or that subordinate question connected with the war, while we are engaged in a contest which involves the existence of the Government itself. On the great, the vital question at issue, we are of one mind and one purpose. We are all resolved that, come what may, the Government shall be preserved, the Union maintained, the rebellion suppressed.

Let us, then, strive to forget, or, at least, postone, all party asperities and difference of opinion on minor questions, until that sacred purpose is accomplished.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CITY TO THE WAR.

To meet the military wants of the Government, this City has contributed liberally both of men and material resources. The whole number of volunteers from the City, from the commencement of the war to the present time, as nearly as can be ascertained from the defective records that have been kept, is about 80,000; and it is estimated that the people of this City have contributed to the support of the war, in taxes, gratuities and loans to the Government, not less than three hundred million of dollars. This heavy drain on the resources of the City has produced no apparent inconvenience or diminution of the capital employed in trade and commerce. The same remark will apply to the country at large. Bountiful crops and stimulated industry have enabled the people of the United States to supply the immense wants of the army and navy out of their surplus productions, without impairing the sources of production by trenching on their preëxisting wealth, and without compelling the Government to resort to foreign markets for the sale of its securities.

In fact, since the commencement of the war, the people of the United States, besides supplying the Government with money and property to the amount of $700,000,000, for which they hold its obligations, have, during the same time, paid off some $50,000,000 of public and private foreign indebtedness; and they have done this apparently out of their net earnings or profits, for they still hold, in addition to these Government securities, nearly as much actual wealth as they possessed before the rebellion began.

These are most encouraging facts. They exhibit an exuberance of resources without a parallel in history, and are well calculated to stimulate both Government and people to perseverance in their efforts to subdue the rebellion, and to inspire the strongest confidence of ultimate success. I hold it to be the duty of the Government of this City to stand firmly by that of the United States, and to contribute cheerfully whatever more may be needed to reëstablish the National authority over every foot of its territory.

In this opinion, I have no doubt, your honorable bodies fully concur; nor do I doubt that you stand ready now, as your predecessors have stood in the past, to give effect to that opinion whenever the occasion may demand it. It is only thus that the imperial destiny which properly belongs to this Metropolis of the Union can be securely reached.

FINANCES.

As the fiscal year of the Corporation expires with the calendar year, there has not been sufficient time to ascertain with precision the condition of the finances at the close of the year just ended. I am able, however, through the courtesy of the Finance Department to present the following tables:

Appropriations and Expenditures on City Account.

The aggregate balances of appropriations of 1861 and previous years, remaining unexpended Dec. 31, 1861, amounted to..........	$1,434,134 66	
The amount of appropriations made in 1862, was..........	6,248,164 24	—$7,682,298 90
The amount of expenditures during the year, on City account, for which warrants have been drawn on the Chamberlain, was..........	6,908,525 93	
Less amount refunded..........	429 57	— 6,908,096 36
Balance of appropriations unexpended Dec. 31, 1862..........		774,202 54

Comparison of Expenditures on City Account.

The following statement exhibits the yearly expenditures, for the purposes mentioned, during the last four years:

For what purposes.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
For support of City Government...	$5,640,361 95	$5,509,335 04	$5,292,560 07	$5,547,706 39
For interest on city debt	973,871 55	749,597 92	729,344 06	676,890 90
For instalments on City debt..	66,629 44	71,557 56	74,651 36	71,657 86
For extraordinary purposes (including $500,000 borrow'd in 1861 in aid of soldier's families)..	....	....	....	609,769 82
Totals....	$6,681,853 94	$6,413,486 92	$6,733,570 49	$6,906,984 31

Excluding the $609,769 82 expended in 1862 in aid of soldier's families and for other extraordinary purposes, it will be seen from the above table that the amount of money expended in support of the City Government during the last year has been less than in either of the three preceding years.

The following comparative statement shows the aggregate indebtedness of the Corporatio on the 31st day of December, 1861, and on the 31st day of December, 1862.

	Dec. 31, '61.	Dec. 31, '62.	Increase.
Total funded debt of the Corporation..........	$21,783,344	$22,509,372	$726,028
Total of temporary loans........	3,815,900	4,952,270	1,136,372
Aggregate indebtedness..........	$25,599,244	$27,491,642	$1,892,393

The sinking fund pledged to the payment of the funded debt amounted, on the

31st of December, 1861, to..........	$6,261,052 23
31st of December, 1862, to..........	7,233,708 45
Increase for the year..........	$971,656 22

In estimating the aggregate debt of the Corporation, it is not customary to include the temporary loans, for the reason that the City holds assets in the form of assessment liens, unpaid taxes and cash sufficient to meet them. Excluding these, add deducting the amount of the sinking fund from the funded debt, we find that the net amount of the Corporation debt, on the 31st day of December, 1862, was $15,305,663 55, as against $15,521,291 77 on the 31st of December, 1861.

But for the unusual expenditures connected with the war, there would have been, under the accumulations of the sinking fund, a considerable diminution, instead of a slight increase in the City debt. During the year there has been paid out of the public treasury about $500,000 in bounties to volunteers, and over $1,200,000 for the relief of soldiers' families. Heavy as this drain has been upon our resources, the purpose is so commendable that all have acquiesced in its propriety. All that the public have desired is its faithful application to the patriotic purposes intended, and the exercise of proper vigilance in its distribution.

The present indebtedness of the Corporation, although large in itself, is small in comparison with its resources, If its current expenses shall continue to be met by taxation and the revenue received from property owned by the City, thus preventing any increase of indebtedness, the sinking fund and its accumulations will suffice to liquidate the entire amount in less than twenty years from the present time. No public securities issued in this country, or any other, present stronger guarantees of certain and prompt payment; for, in addition to the large sinking fund pledged to their redemption, the Corporation owns productive property, the market value of which, at a moderate estimate, exceeds its entire indebtedness. Besides this, the whole private property of the citizen is subject to whatever taxation may be necessary to make good all deficiency in the other corporate resources.

The aggregate value of taxable property in the City was:

For the year 1861, of Real Estate..........	$406,881,790
For the year 1861, of Personal..........	174,624,306
Total..........	$581,506,096
For the year 1862, of Real Estate..........	$399,551,314
For the year 1862, of Personal..........	172,416,031
Total..........	$571,967,345

The favorable exhibit which the financial condition and resources of the City Government thus fairly present, should not prevent our best efforts to diminish its expenditures. Vast as is the wealth of the City, its taxation for local purposes alone is over one and a half per cent. on its entire property. Add to this the taxes for State and National purposes, the latter being rendered both onerous and permanent by the enormous cost of the war, and we have an aggregate which points to the urgent necessity of retrenchment. In all efforts you may make in this direction, you may rely with certainty on my cheerful and earnest coöperation. One practical step in this direction was pointed out in my annual message of last year—namely, the sale of the markets, wharves, piers and ferry franchises belonging to the City; or, if that be deemed unadvisable at present, then a thorough revision and reformation in their management. Under their present management, they yield the City a net revenue of less than two per cent. on their market value, which is no more than it would receive from them in the form of taxes, if they belonged to private owners. The subject is a most important one in its relations to the City finances, and I again commend it to the early and careful attention of the Common Council.

I must also renew the recommendation that proper steps be taken to obtain from the General Government payment for the advances made by the City at the commencement of the war through the Union Defence Committee, for the equipment and transportation of volunteers. The amount is a little short of $800,000.

I have differed with your predecessors on the question of salaries to the City officials. In a few cases, they have recently increased them, while in my judgment, the burdens of the war, which all should share in proportion to their means, point to the propriety of a diminution rather than an increase. And I would especially recommend a careful revision of the list of employes in each Department of the City Government, with the view of diminishing the number in all cases where it may be found practicable without detriment to the public service.

Much of the present activity in business is due to the stimulus afforded by our inflated currency, and by the large expenditures of Government. These cannot be relied on as elements of permanent and substantial prosperity. They merely serve to produce a temporary activity, which is certain to be followed by a corresponding depression. In view of this, and all other contingencies of the future, let us enter upon our official duties for the present year with a determination to avoid all unnecessary expenditures, and to strive in all other respects to meet the just expectations of our constituents.

HARBOR DEFENCES.

In my first annual message, and in several subsequent communications, I have directed the attention of your predecessors to the insufficient defences of our harbor, and have urged the adoption of measures for increasing their strength. The subject has lost none of its interest or importance. The defences, although materially strengthened during the year, are still too imperfect to be relied on as an unfailing safeguard against the approach of hostile ships-of-war clad in iron. Nothing short of this should satisfy us in time of peace, much less in the presence of war and public danger; nothing less should be regarded by the Federal Government, whose duty it is to provide these defences, as commensurate with the importance to the nation at large of the safety of this City, in which is concentrated its chief financial resources.

During the past year I have repeatedly urged upon the proper authorities at Washington, and also upon the Executive of this State, the necessity of increasing the armament and garrison of the forts in this harbor, and of having them in all respects prepared for immediate action. I have also urged the importance of having steamships of war ready for service stationed at this port, to act in concert with the forts in the event of a hostile demonstration from the ocean. The War and Navy Departments have not failed to appreciate the importance of these suggestions, nor have they omitted proper efforts to carry them out. The work on the unfinished fortifications has made encouraging progress; those already completed have had their armament increased by the addition of improved guns of heavy calibre, and their garrisons have been strengthened.

The Navy Department gave authority, some time since, to Admiral Paulding, the distinguished Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, to keep at this port one or more armed steamers in readiness for action. It is understood that the department also intends detailing for like service the formidable iron-clad steamer *Roanoke*, now nearly ready to be put into commission.

While these facts are encouraging, as showing progress in the right direction, it is not to be disguised that much remains to be done if we would have, as we certainly should have, our harbor defences in a condition of strength and efficiency that would insure the destruction of any hostile fleet that should dare to approach them. They have never been brought to that degree of reliable strength, even as against wooden ships of war, which the immense interests involved so clearly demand. And now, when the use of steam and iron hulls has changed the nature of naval warfare, by increasing at once its power of attack and its immunity from injury, their deficiency is greater than ever before. Since these new dangers have become apparent, the United States Government has shown every disposition to do its duty in providing against them. Indeed, it is but just to say that it is doing for us all that its more urgent duties connected with the war will permit. It cannot be expected, however, that it can do all that we need, while its chief energies and resources are necessarily employed in other and more urgent service. So far as fortifications may be essential to the defence of our harbor, the Government may be relied on to do all that is necessary. But we certainly require auxiliary floating defences. We need iron-clads to meet iron-clads, and floating batteries and rams to aid in their destruction. These, if we would have them at an early day, and always at our command, we must provide for ourselves, under the sanction or coöperation of the General Government. The expense would be as nothing compared with the possible injury and disgrace of having our City laid under contribution to an enemy.

For the reasons thus briefly stated, I renew the recommendation that one million of dollars be appropriated, and the money borrowed under legislative sanction, to be expended, under the direction of a Commission of high character and capacity, in the construction of proper auxiliary defences of the harbor. This Commission should be selected from among our most eminent citizens, and with a due regard to their qualifications for the important duty confided to them. It should also embrace, it seems to me, at least two members representing the United States Government—one to be selected by the War Department, the other by the Navy Department.

In conjunction with the defences of the harbor, we should have at all times available a military force of not less than ten thousand of the State National Guard, thoroughly drilled in infantry and artillery practice, so that they would be in readiness to either aid in manning the forts to repel naval attacks, or to act as infantry in case the enemy should attempt to land a military force to march on the City. This number of drilled and experienced citizen soldiers would form the nucleus around which our entire population capable of bearing arms might quickly rally, constituting an aggregate force sufficient to repel any invasion or threatened attack, however formidable.

THE ALABAMA.

A kindred subject, of grave importance to the commerce of this City, demands such action as it may be within our proper sphere to take. The British Government, in violation of its plighted neutrality and of international law, is permitting, if not aiding, in the fitting out in her ports of armed steamers, under the Confederate flag, to prey upon our commerce. One of these, called the *Alabama*, or "290," has already captured and destroyed a large number of our merchant vessels, and, pirate-like, has burned some of them at night for the infamous purpose of ensnaring all that might be attracted by the light, on an errand of humanity.

This vessel, and others like her, which are probably already afloat, are well armed, and of such great speed that they will be difficult to capture. The Navy Department, it is understood, has sent a number of vessels in quest of these piratical cruisers, but it is believed the chances of success would be greatly increased if private citizens should be permitted, under governmental authority, to join in the efforts to capture or destroy them. Every available means should be employed to rid the ocean of these unscrupulous outlaws. In furtherance of this end, I would suggest the propriety of memorializing Congress in favor of the passage of a law authorizing the issue of letters of marque, or the granting of such other authority to private citizens as it may deem appropriate.

SANITARY INTERESTS.

The sanitary interests of the City are, under the laws of the State, confided to a Board of Health, consisting of the Mayor and Common Council, and to a Board of Commissioners of Health, consisting of the Mayor, the City Inspector, the Presidents of both Boards of the Common Council, the Health Officer, the Resident Physician, and Health Commissioner. This Board, it will be seen, embraces three members of the medical profession, while the members of the Board of Health may be all laymen. For this and other reasons, the last-named Board has not been convened since September, 1860, and as a consequence, the supervision of the sanitary interests of the City has devolved on the Board of Commissioners of Health and the City Inspector's Department. It affords me pleasure to say that during the past year both have performed the important duties thus confided to them with fidelity and success. The Commissioners held frequent meetings during the year, at all of which every complaint brought to their notice, and every question connected with the preservation of the public health, received careful consideration and appropriate action through the proper Executive Department.

In March last the Board memorialized the Legislature for the passage of a law providing for compulsory vaccination to extirpate the small-pox, having become satisfied from the investigations made by the able Resident Physician, Dr. Lewis A. Sayre, that the course thus pursued would effect the desired result. Although the Legislature, from its preoccupation with other matters, or from other causes, did not act upon that memorial, the document was nevertheless the means of much good. About thirteen thousand five hundred copies were distributed among the medical profession and medical institutions, and to public officials and public bodies, not only in this City, but in this and other States, and it is known that a considerable diminution of the disease has already resulted from the increased vaccination induced by the conclusive facts and reasoning contained in the memorial. The Board of Commissioners of Health have still in their possession six thousand five hundred copies of this valuable document for further use, as opportunity may be afforded to employ them efficiently.

During the last Summer the yellow fever prevailed epidemically on our own coast at Key West and Wilmington, N. C., in the West Indies at Havana, Matanzas, Nassau and St. Domingo City, and at Vera Cruz in Mexico; and it appeared sporadically in other parts of the West Indies and in South America. Notwithstanding our diminished commercial intercourse with those places, two hundred and fifty-one vessels arriving thence during the last season were quarantined, being a larger number of infected vessels or vessels from infected ports than the aggregate for the three preceding years. In all these cases the excellent and efficient Health Officer, Dr. GUNN, in concurrence with the views and wishes of the Commissioners of Health, faithfully enforced the Quarantine regulations, and it is not improbable that the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are indebted to this vigilance and fidelity for their exemption from yellow fever during the last season.

The number of cases of yellow fever which occurred on vessels arriving at this port, either in their ports of departure or on the passage, was 916. On these vessels there were 445 deaths, eighteen of which occurred on or subsequent to arrival at this port. Forty-four cases were admitted into the hospital for yellow fever patients at Quarantine, and of these eighteen died. No cases of yellow have occurred among the employes on the hospital ship, or at the Qurantine establishment during the last four years.

It is a remarkable fact that yellow fever has not prevailed during the past two years at any of the Southern ports in our own country, where it has heretofore appeared annually and commited great ravages. This, I am satisfied, is to be attributed in some cases to non-intercourse with the West Indies, consequent upon the war, and in other cases to the rigid quarantine that has been enforced,—thus affording strong evidence that, by the exercise of proper and judicious quarantine, yellow fever can be entirely excluded from all our commercial ports. The only ports in which it has prevailed are those where these precautions were probably neglected, viz.: Key West and Wilmington, N. C.

The absence of storehouses at Quarantine for the cargoes of infected vessels has occasioned much loss and inconvenience to those engaged in commerce, besides greatly increasing the danger to the health of the City. These storehouses should be provided by the State, and I know of no location for them combining more of safety and convenience than Sandy Hook.

Much improvement might be made in our system of Quarantine, and I would respectfully recommend that the Corporation memoralize the State Legislature relative to the imperfect character of the Quarantine laws, which in their present state render it difficult to prevent during the Summer the introduction of pestilential diseases from tropical ports. The evils to be apprehended from the development of any of these diseases in our city would be so incalculably great that we cannot be too earnest in our efforts to avoid them.

The report of the City Inspector shows that the hygienic condition of the City is much improved, and that there has been a large diminution of mortality, the aggregate for the past year being 21,244, while that of the year preceding, which was also regarded as healthy and free from epidemics, was 22,117. This improvement will appear more remarkable and encouraging when it is considered that the bills of mortality for the last year embrace large numbers of volunteers who died from wounds received in battle or from disease contracted in the army.

While the sanitary interests of the City have been thus faithfully and successfully attended to by those in whose charge they are now placed, there can be no doubt that the Health Department is susceptible of improvement by proper reconstruction. If any effort shall be made to secure a general revision of the charter during the present session of the Legislature, competent medical gentlemen and others who have studied the hygiene of cities, should be consulted as to the needed changes in this department. The Metropolitan Health bill, which was strongly pressed upon the favorable consideration of the last Legislature, seemed to me to embrace some highly objectionable provisions. It proposed to take the whole matter, including the sweeping of the streets, out of the hands of the people of this City and their immediate representatives, and to place it in charge of a State Commission, appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This appears to me to have been an improper interference with our municipal rights, and rendered the bill sufficiently obnoxious on that ground alone, but it was in many other respects so imperfect that I regard its failure to become a law as most fortunate for the City.

IMMIGRATION.

The number of arrivals of alien immigrants at this port, during the past year, was 75,982; which, although an increase of 10,453 over the previous year, is, with the exception of that year, the lowest ebb to which the tide of immigration has fallen since 1847. I understand, however, that information has been received which authorizes the expectation of an early increase from all parts of Europe.

SEWERAGE.

The importance of a proper system of sewerage cannot be over-estimated, as upon it depends, in a large degree, the health and comfort of the inhabitants of large cities.

Perhaps no city in the world is more favorably located than our own for a well devised system of drainage. The natural formation of the soil, and the close proximity of the rivers surrounding the island, greatly facilitate the construction of sewers. To these natural advantages may, in a great degree, be attributed the absence of a regular system, which characterizes the sewerage of the lower and more compact parts of the City, and which have enabled even badly designed sewers in these localities to do their work with tolerable efficiency.

The evils arising from this want of system are, however, very apparent and constantly increasing. With few exceptions, the existing sewers have been constructed in detached pieces, as applications for them have been made to the Common Council, their length and direction being controlled by the petitioners themselves, with little or no regard to ultimate consequences. It thus frequently happens that the drainage of adjacent though distinct basins are united, and a sewer originally of sufficient dimensions for the proper drainage of one of these areas, becomes taxed beyond its capacity—the adjacent cellars are overflowed, and claims against the City for damages ensue.

Applications to the Common Council for the reconstruction of overburdened and defective sewers are frequent.

Two cases of this kind only need be cited, in which the relief demanded has been granted, at an expense to the City Treasury of upward of $33,000. In consequence of the incapacity of the sewer in Madison-avenue north of Twenty-sixth-street, the basement of the buildings on its line were flooded during periods of heavy rain. To remedy the difficulty, a new lateral outlet was necessary, and was constructed by the City at an expense of about $12,000.

The sewer in Eighth-avenue, north of Thirty-fifth-street, required a new outlet for precisely similar reasons, and this has been recently completed at an expense to the City of upward of $21,000.

The neglect of a proper system has forced the rebuilding of many of the London sewers, at an enormous cost to the city. Similar difficulties have been found in the sewerage of other large cities, and have been and still are remedied in a similarly expensive manner. We should take advantage of information thus acquired, of experience so dearly bought by others, as well as ourselves, by adopting at once such measures as may be practical for devising and perfecting a system of sewerage for those portions of this island as yet unprovided with sewers, which, but sparsely built up now, will, in a few years, rival in population the older and more densely inhabited parts of the city.

A proper system of sewerage follows, with little deviation, the laws governing the motion of fluids—the area to be drained determines the dimensions of the main outlet and its branches. Sewers thus constructed are more efficient in their work, cheaper in first cost, and less expensive in repairs and cleaning.

Our sister City of Brooklyn, and the more distant City of Chicago, afford examples in this respect which we, with great propriety, may follow. They have each matured and carried into effect a general system of sewerage which cannot but promote in the future the interests, convenience and health of their inhabitants. That we may also reap similar benefits, authority should be given to the Croton Aqueduct Board, with its present able and experienced Chief Engineer, to undertake and complete, at the earliest possible day, the necessary surveys, and to prepare in duplicate form such drawings and plans as in their judgment are required.

These maps or plans would show in detail the respective drainage basins, the dimensions and flow of all sewers required in the future, and the lines or grades on which they should be built. They will serve as a guide to property owners in framing their applications to the Common Council, and will also enable the Committees to which such applications may be referred, to determine with accuracy the propriety of granting or refusing the same.

The expense of these preliminary works is but trifling compared with the outlay incurred in remedying the defects in the two sewers before referred to, while it may save the City from much greater expense hereafter. An appropriation of $5,000 will, it is believed, be sufficient for the work recommended.

CROTON AQUEDUCT.

The crowning feature of the Croton Aqueduct, the large reservoir in the Central Park, was completed and the water let in on the 19th day of August last, and it is now filled to about two-thirds of its capacity. Its completion adds greatly to the value of that beneficent work, and furnishes a new safeguard against conflagrations and a deficient supply of water. Its immense capacity will be best illustrated by a comparison with the old reservoir:

Old Receiving Reservoir.	*New Reservoir.*
Area in embanked walls, 37 5-100 acres.	100 75-100 acres
Area of water surface, 31 acres.	96 acres.
Capacity when full, 150,000,000 gals.	1,029,880,145 gals.

Elevation of water surface above sea level 114 10-100 feet.

These figures show that the new reservoir has about seven times the capacity of the old one.

This magnificent fountain of health has as yet received no appropriate name by which it may hereafter be designated. The Croton Board at an early day recommended the adoption of the "Lake of Manhata," and more recently the New-York Historical Society suggested the name of "Lake Manhattan." While either of these names would be appropriate, I should prefer the adoption of the former, because I hope the latter will yet be used to designate this imperial City under boundaries so enlarged as to embrace Brooklyn and our other suburban population.

The following statement furnished me by the Croton Aqueduct Board shows a satisfactory increase of the revenue of that department.

The receipts for water rents and penalties for the

year 1862 were..........	$783,234 60
Do. for 1861..........	765,954 35
Increase..........	$17,280 25
Receipts in the largest previous year (1860)....	767,169 62
Receipts in 1862..........	783,234 60
Excess in 1862 over 1860..........	$16,064 98

STREET PAVING.

The subject of street-paving will frequently require your attention. The trap-block or Belgian pavement has, with great propriety, I think, been adopted in all the later ordinances of the Common Council. Its durability, evenness, cleanliness, and safety for both horses and vehicles, give it great superiority over any other pavement that has been used in the streets of this City.

Well-paved streets are so essential to the comfort of every citizen that, instead of spending money in repairing the old cobble-stone pavements, we should, it appears to me, repave them with the trap-block as rapidly as a just regard to economy will permit. During the year, contracts have been made by the Croton Aqueduct Department for 122,814 square yards of this favorite pavement. I am clearly of the opinion, also, that we should adhere strictly to the rule of charging the whole expense of original pavements on the owners of the adjacent property, and in all cases of repavements divide the expense equally between the property holders and the City. Any departure from this rule, whatever may be the pretext, must in the end lead to favoritism and consequent injustice.

CURBING AND GUTTERING OF STREETS.

The amended charter of 1857, in abolishing two of the Executive departments created by the charter of 1849, and dividing the work under their charge between those that remained, by some strange oversight assigned the paving of streets to the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the setting of curb and gutter to the Street Department. This separation of work so intimately connected is clearly improper, and has necessarily led to practical difficulties.

In the construction of street pavements the curb and gutter stones are essential features. They form the abutments to the arch of the pavement, and thus secure its stability.

It is, therefore, important that the curb and gutter should not only be of suitable dimensions and quality, and well and firmly laid, but that in grade they should conform strictly to that on which the street pavement is to be laid. The ordinances for these two kinds of improvements are, under the present arrangement, necessarily adopted independently. In consequence of this, it frequently happens that the curb and gutter-stones are ordered and set several years in advance of the pavement, during which time they are constantly subject to displacement. In other cases ordinances for paving are passed without provision for curb and gutter. In these cases the paving is necessarily postponed; in the others referred to, it must be imperfect when done. No authority is vested in the Croton Board to supply deficiencies in the curb and gutter, or to restore them to the proper grade when necessary.

There can be no difference of opinion as to the propriety of uniting under the control of one head two classes of improvements so intimately connected, and which require to be constructed at the same time.

The Croton Aqueduct Department being now intrusted by law with the supervision of works involving so much disturbance of the carriage way of streets, to wit: the laying and repairing of all main and service water pipes, with their appurtenances; the construction and repairs of all sewers, receiving-basins and culverts; the construction of all connections with sewers; the construction and repairs of street vaults, and of all street pavements—they should also exercise control over work so closely connected with street pavements as the setting and resetting of curb and gutter stones. A change in the existing law in this respect would be conducive to the public interest.

STREET CLEANING.

During the Spring and Summer of last year there was little reason to complain of the manner in which the street-cleaning contract was executed. The streets were swept with due regularity, and were generally kept in a fair degree of cleanliness.

I regret to say that these remarks will not apply to their condition for some three months past. Many of them have not been swept for several weeks, and all of them exhibit a want of cleanliness which proves that the contract has not been duly executed. This should not be tolerated any longer; and I therefore renew the recommendation contained in my last annual Message, that the contract be abrogated, and some other arrangement made that will secure clean streets. The price paid under this contract is believed to be ample for this end, and the City Government will be justly held by the people to be utterly faithless to its trust if it fails to either enforce the contract or annul it. Should your Honorable Bodies fail to take action in the matter I shall feel it to be my duty, if the neglect to fulfill the contract be continued, to withhold my sanction from further payments under it.

CENTRAL PARK.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in view of the heavy burdens incident to the war, have not prosecuted their work with so much vigor as in former years. Nevertheless, the noble work intrusted to their care has made satisfactory progress. The construction of a carriage-way to its upper extremity, and the completion of the new reservoir, have added much to the convenience and beauty of the Park. Every step in its progress to completion develops fresh beauties, proving the exquisite skill of the artist who designed the plan, as well as the correct taste and judgment of the Commissioners who adopted it. These Commissioners are gentlemen of high character, they have served the public without compensation, and have performed the duty intrusted to them with fidelity, ability and marked success. In view of these facts, I should regard it as most unwise to transfer the supervision of this important work to other hands.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education expended during the past year, in sustaining the City Institutions of public instruction, $1,413,068 05.

In 1861 the whole number taught in the Ward Schools was..........	151,775
In 1861 the average attendance was..........	60,771
In 1862 the whole number taught was..........	161,358
In 1862 the average attendance was..........	65,996

This increase of 5,225 in the number of children attending our public schools in 1862, as compared with the number attending the previous year, is a highly gratifying fact, and shows that notwithstanding the public attention has been so fully engrossed by matters appertaining to the war, the interests of education, the most important of all interests under a republican government, have not been neglected by parents and guardians.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Under the judicious management of the present able Board of Commissioners, our institutions of Public Charity and Correction are highly creditable to the City. They are models of good discipline, order and cleanliness. The wants of the inmates are properly provided for, and under the judicious discrimination observed, combined with the favoring influence of the times, the number of the inmates is rapidly diminishing, as will be seen from the following tables:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Paupers..........	4,668	4,077	3,459
Insane..........	754	805	765
Vagrants..........	1,829	1,908	1,461
Criminals..........	1,159	928	693
Total..........	8,410	7,303	6,383

1862..Paupers, decrease from 1860..........	1,209
1862..Paupers, decrease from 1861..........	591
1862..Insane, increase over 1860..........	11
1862..Insane, decrease from 1861..........	40
1862..Vagrants, decrease from 1860..........	376
1862..Vagrants, decrease fcom 1861..........	524
1862..Criminals, decrease from 1860..........	488
1862..Criminals, decrease from 1861..........	265
1862..Total decrease from all classes from 1860..........	2,027
1862..Total decrease from all classes from 1861..........	1,420

Total amount of expenditure in affording relief to out-door poor:

1860..........	$107,347 84
1861..........	97,704 40
1862 (month of December estimated)..........	99,113 54

The above figures show a most gratifying decrease in each of the classes of unfortunates named, excepting the insane, a class whose infirmities are deeper seated and further removed from the influence of efforts for their relief than either of the others. But this consideration has not relaxed the efforts of the Commissioners in their behalf. Changes of an important character for their better accommodation have recently been made by the erection of a new building, affording additional facilities for classification, comfort and care.

Temporary arrangements have been made in the hospitals under the charge of the Department for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. Changes have been made in the number of officials corresponding with the reduced number of inmates in the institutions.

Many other facts of interest and importance will be presented in the annual report of the Department, to which your attention is respectfully invited.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

During the last year I have been surprised at the large amount expended for the Fire Department. Much of this I am satisfied might have been avoided by the observance of proper economy, without impairing the efficiency of the Department. The gross expenditure for this Department for the year 1862

was..........	$380,512 56
—while, for the year 1861, it was..........	337,891 78
Showing an increase of..........	$42,620 68

Much of this expenditure has been for fire machines and apparatus, including a number of steam engines. In the judgment of the very competent Chief Engineer, we have more of the latter than can be employed at the largest fires. I therefore recommend that no more be purchased, and that the other large expenditures for the Department be subjected to more careful scrutiny than they have hitherto received.

One item of expenditure—the fire telegraph—demands a few words. I have felt obliged, in two cases, to return without approval, two resolutions, to place the telegraph in certain houses of fire companies, on the ground of its being wasteful to do so, when the greater portion of the cost in each case would be expended for the mere right to use the patented apparatus. This difficulty I proposed to remedy by purchasing the right to use the apparatus for municipal purposes anywhere in this City, and then place the telegraph in every Fire Company house where it could be efficiently used, and decrease the bell towers accordingly. This policy I would respectfully commend to your honorable body.

DEPARTMENT FOR INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS.

The Department for the Survey and Inspection of Buildings is new, having been created under an act of the Legislature, passed on the 19th of April last.

Its efficient Superintendent, Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, appointed by me, with the advice and consent of the Board of Supervisors, has devoted himself with commendable assiduity and success to the organization of the Department, and its successful conduct since.

His report, which will be duly transmitted to your honorable bodies, contains a detailed statement of the organization and operations of the Department. His recommendation of the extension of the fire limits and other valuable suggestions in his report deserve your careful consideration.

The law creating this Department is believed to be very judicious in its provisions, and was urgently called for by the defects in the old building laws which it superseded.

Under proper management valuable results may be expected from the change.

In many of the cities of Europe all buildings are required to be of the same height. This regulation may be regarded as too arbitrary for our habits and feelings; but it certainly adds greatly to the symmetry and beauty of a city, and affords better facilities for the extinction of fires. For these reasons, I should be pleased to see the power conferred on this Department to enforce such a regulation in this City.

DEFECTS OF THE CHARTER.

In my inaugural message to the Common Council, I ventured, with much diffidence, to point out certain organic defects in the City Government, and to suggest such amendments to the Charter as I deemed essential to their removal. A year's experience in the administration of that government has confirmed my views, both as to the existence of those defects and to the propriety of most of the changes I then proposed.

Under the present Charter, and other State laws appertaining to the City, there is a total absence of that symmetry and unity so essential to the harmonious and efficient administration of all governments. They confer on the Chief Magistrate of the City, to whom the people look for good government and the suppression of all abuses, little more of power to accomplish these ends than is possessed by one of the clerks in his office. What little power he has partakes more of the nature of moral power than legal, being conferred by the title of his office, rather than by the laws under which he holds it. The Executive power is distributed among the heads of several Departments of the City Government proper, and the independent commissions created by State laws. They are not amenable to the Chief Executive for the faithful performance of their duties, he having no power to remove them. The necessary consequences of this decentralization are inefficiency and lavish expenditure. We canot hope for efficient and frugal City Government, until these heads of Departments are placed in subordination to the Chief Executive. They should hold their places at his pleasure, and he should be held responsible for the faithful administration of their respective Departments. I speak thus strongly, not from any desire to increase my own power, but from a conviction that the change proposed is essential to the good government of the City, which has honored me with its Chief Magistracy. My own term of office is approaching its close, and it is my fixed purpose to neither ask nor accept a reëlection. But this consideration does not abate my anxiety to see the welfare of the City promoted through an improvement in its Government; nor does it prevent the desire that those who succeed me may have, what existing laws do not confer on me, the power of meeting the expectations of their constituents.

The division of our local government under distinct Municipal and County organizations, appears to me to be another objectionable feature in our organic laws. Where the geographical boundaries which limit the jurisdiction of the two are the same, as they are in this case, the municipal government could be readily made to answer every useful purpose of both. Or, if there are any interests requiring the control of a Board of Supervisors, the Mayor, Comptroller and Recorder, together with the Board of Aldermen, might constitute such Board. This change would simplify our legislative machinery, and secure greater economy.

There are other changes in the framework of our City Government which I deem essential to efficiency and economy. Some of these I pointed out in my first communication to the Common Council; others have occurred to me since; but I do not deem it useful to repeat them here. If you shall agree with me that it is advisable to ask for the revision of the Charter during the ensuing session of the Legislature, I would respectfully suggest the propriety of your appointing a joint Committee to confer with me on the subject. We might not be able to agree on all points, but we doubtless would on many. In as far as we should agree, we could frame a bill and send it to the Legislature with our joint approval, which, it may be presumed, as the present State Government is constituted politically, would insure its passage in the Legislature and the approval of the Governor.

I do not share in the desire to have the supervision of our local interests parceled out among independent commissions, appointed by the State. This policy seems to be growing in favor with many, but I cannot appreciate its wisdom or propriety. True, the experiment has proved a success in the Central Park Commission, for the reason, I am persuaded, that the gentlemen selected for that commission are of great purity of character, and have served without compensation. There are special reasons also for placing the Police Department under the same control, on account of its connection with the administration of the criminal laws of the State. But further than this, I think the experiment would be unwise. The people of this City are certainly more familiar with their own local interests than the State authorities can be presumed to be, and the responsibility of officers selected by themselves is more direct, and the remedy for unfaithfulness more prompt and certain. We are or are not capable of local self-government. If we are, let us ask the State to give us a perfect Charter, and let us see to it that we elect honest and capable men to fill the offices under it. If we are not, then let us ask the Legislature to give us a good Charter and also good men to administer it. Either would, in my judgment, be altogether preferable to our present disjointed and incongruous municipal machinery. But until the needed improvements in our organic laws are obtained, let us apply ourselves resolutely to the difficult task of producing good government under a defective Charter.

(Signed.) GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

While the same was being read, Alderman Froment moved that the further reading thereof be dispensed with, and that the message be received, laid on the table, and the usual number be printed in document form.

Alderman Boole moved, as an amendment, that five thousand copies be printed.

Which was accepted by Alderman Froment, and the motion was then put and carried.

Alderman Boole presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the Board be and he is hereby requested to announce the Finance Committee of this Board for the ensuing year before the adjournment of the Board.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Croton Aque-

Dock Department, transmitting annual report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and directed to be printed in document form.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting the fourth quarterly report for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received, and ordered to be printed in document form.

The Chair here appointed as the Finance Committee for the ensuing year, Aldermen Boole, Farley and Ottiwell.

Alderman Hardy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the papers now in the hands of the Clerk be committed to the appropriate Committees for the ensuing year, when appointed.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Committee which was named by the Board of Aldermen, for the Comptroller, on December twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, in relation to lands in the City of New-York claimed on part of the State, be taken from the files, and referred to a Special Committee of Three.

Which was adopted.

And the President announced as such Committee, Aldermen Jeremiah, Hardy and Mitchell.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourns, it do adjourn to meet again on Monday next, the twelfth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved to discharge the Committee on Finance from consideration of preamble and resolution in relation to the transfer of the control of the Central Park.

Which was carried.

He then moved that the paper be laid over and made the special order of business for the next meeting of the Board.

Which was carried.

And on motion the Board adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

JANUARY 5, 1863.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD.

The gentlemen elected Councilmen under the charter of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, met this day, pursuant to the provisions of said act, and were called to order at twelve M. by the Clerk of the Board of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, James M. Sweeney, who read the following certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council, designating the election of members:

OFFICE OF COMMON COUNCIL, No. 8 CITY HALL,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1862.

I, David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council of the City of New-York, do hereby certify:

That, at an election held in said City, on Tuesday, December second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend the Charter of the City of New-York," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, the following named persons were duly elected Councilmen in the several Senatorial Districts of this City:

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

James Hayes,	Patrick H. Keenan,
Morgan Jones,	John Healy,
Charles Riley,	James Sandford.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Samuel T. Webster,	Thomas Brady,
Joseph McVay,	John McConnell,
Michael O. Gross,	Frederick Repper.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

J. M. Houghtaling,	George McGrath,
John G. Haviland,	James Murray,
John P. Gaw,	Richard O'Brien.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Valentine Cook,	Patrick Russell,
Alexander Brandon,	David Fitzgerald,
John Brice,	William Joice.

For a period of one year each, from the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.

The Clerk then called the roll, when the following members answered to their names:

Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice.

The Clerk then announced that a quorum being present, he would hear any motion any gentleman might make with a view of organization.

Councilman Brice moved that Councilman McConnell take the chair as temporary President.

Which was carried.

Councilman Gross moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the temporary President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the Clerk appointed Councilmen Gross and Houghtaling such Committee.

Councilmen Gross and Houghtaling then conducted the temporary President to the Chair.

The temporary President, on taking the Chair, briefly thanked the Board for their confidence in selecting him to temporarily preside over their proceedings, and announced that he was ready to entertain any motion that might be made.

Councilman Hays offered the first resolution, viz:

Resolved, That we, the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, hereby appoint and choose as officers for the ensuing year the following persons, to wit:

MORGAN JONES, as President.
JAMES M. SWEENY, as Clerk.
GEORGE LETTERMAN, as Sergeant-at-Arms.
THOMAS J. CARLETON, as Door Keeper.

And the above-named persons are hereby declared duly elected to the several offices above-mentioned:

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Keenan, Jones, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtaling, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Fitzgerald, Joice—24.

Councilman Hayes moved that a Committee of Two be appointed to conduct the permanent President to the Chair.

Which was carried.

And the temporary President appointed Councilmen Hayes and Repper such Committee.

Councilmen Hayes and Repper thereupon proceeded to discharge the duty assigned them.

Councilman Jones, on taking the Chair as President, proceeded to address the Board as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen:

I need not say to you how sensibly I feel this distinguished mark of your appreciation in my election as presiding officer of your body. It is an honor of which I may well feel proud, and I shall endeavor to merit the distinction by acting impartially in all the onerous duties involved in the exalted position. Great responsibilities rest upon us all, and it is our duty so to discharge the trusts confided to our care, as to deserve the approbation and indorsement of the entire community. For the first time in many years—in fact, I may say the only time since the organization of the City Government—we find the people of this City represented in both branches of the Common Council almost unanimously by Democrats. In this body the Democratic party has the entire representation. The reason for this choice of the people is very obvious. Under Democratic rule, our national, State and City administrations have been marked with a wise economy, which has ever been grateful to our people, and hence in this hour of extravagance and corruption in our National Administration, the people of this State and City have intrusted to Democratic hands the administration of the Government. Our duty, under these circumstances, is plain and simple. The people of the City of New-York expect from a Democratic Administration that economy and frugality in the management and exercise of the trusts confided to their care, which has ever characterized Democratic rule. The vast expenditures annually raised by tax to support the City Government deserve to be reduced—if compatible with the public interest to do so—and it will be our province to accomplish that result. There is a vast field before us, and it remains with you, gentlemen, to demonstrate that the confidence of our citizens has not been misplaced, and that the old Democratic maxim of "Economy in public expenditure" will be practically put in force in our legislation. I desire to impress strongly upon your minds the necessity for a vigilant scrutiny into the merits of every question presented for your consideration and especially those appertaining to the disbursement of the public money. It will be a source of just pride and congratulation to us all, if, at the close of the year we find that, by judicious legislation we have reduced the taxes of our City, and it will be gratifying for us to know that owing to our individual exertions this great result has been achieved. Thanking you again, gentlemen, for your kindness to me, I commend the business of the City to your custody, feeling confident that it will receive that attention which its important character deserves.

Councilman Brice moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon the Board of Aldermen and inform them that the Board of Councilmen is duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Brice, Brady and Sanford such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Councilman Hayes moved that a Committee of Three be appointed to wait upon His Honor the Mayor, and inform him that the Board of Councilmen was duly organized and ready to proceed to business.

Which was carried.

And the President appointed Councilmen Hayes, Webster and Murray such Committee.

And the Committee retired.

Subsequently the Committee to wait on His Honor the Mayor returned, and Councilman Hayes, in their behalf, reported that they had discharged the duties assigned them, and that the Mayor would communicate with the Board in a few moments.

Which report was received and the Committee discharged.

The Committee appointed to wait on the Board of Aldermen also returned, and Councilman Brice, on behalf of said Committee, reported that they had discharged the duty assigned them, and that the Board of Aldermen would communicate with this Board in a few moments by Committee.

Which report was received, and the Committee discharged.

Councilman Ross offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rules of the Board of Councilmen for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, be the rules of this Board until otherwise ordered.

Which was adopted.

Councilman Brandon moved that when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on Monday evening next, the twelfth instant, at five o'clock, P. M.

Which was carried.

A Committee from the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen Long, Ottiwell and Farley, here appeared, and Alderman Long on their behalf announced that they had been appointed a Committee on the part of the Board of Aldermen to inform the Board of Councilmen that the Board of Aldermen were duly organized and ready to proceed with business.

The President thanked the Committee, and through them the Board of Aldermen, for their courtesy, and the Committee then retired.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was then announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented a communication, being the usual message of the Mayor to the Common Council.

While the above was being read,

Councilman Gross moved that the further reading be suspended, and that the same be received, printed in the minutes, and in the papers employed by the Corporation, and five thousand copies in document form.

Councilman Webster moved as a substitute for such motion that the further reading be suspended, and the same referred to the Committee on Printing and Advertising when appointed.

Which was carried.

And the substitute was agreed to.

Councilman Keenan moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Monday next, twelfth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE PARTY.—About 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, JOHN V. GRIDLEY, Esq., residing at No. 63 West Thirty-first-street, and a prominent Republican of the Twentieth Ward, was very suddenly but agreeably surprised. During his absence a large party entered the house, and by the consent of Mrs. GRIDLEY, took possession of the parlors. A full and massive silver tea set was soon displayed on the table, and at that moment Mr. GRIDLEY, quite unaware of what was going on, rang the door bell, and was ushered in amongst his friends. After partially recovering from his surprise, the service of silver was presented to him by Mr. JOHN MCKECHNIE, on behalf of the recipient's numerous friends of the Twentieth Ward. Mr. GRIDLEY, in responding, made a few appropriate remarks, thanking his friends for the kind manifestation of their regards for him. Speeches were made by Hons. CHARLES S. SPENCER and TUCKER, Judge BULL, Ex-Alderman REED, Supervisor STEWART and others, and after partaking of a bountiful repast, the company dispersed. The surprise passed pleasantly to all concerned.

A "BUMMER" ON BOMBSHELLS.—On Sunday morning ELIZABETH HART, an habitual drunkard and a first-class "bummer," who was serving out a few days' sentence in the Tombs for intoxication, while at work in the Court-room, slipped out unobserved, and made her escape before the woman having her in charge had been made aware of the fact. The fugitive forthwith proceeded to Pier No. 18, North River, and shouldering a box which met her view, made for the Staten Island steamboat *Flora*, whither she was pursued by WM. KINNEY, a private watchman, and the goods recovered. It proved to be a box of loaded bombshells belonging to the General Government which had just been landed from the Stonington steamer. The woman was arrested by Officer SPIER, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and returned to the Tombs, where Justice CONNOLLY locked her up for trial.

CHARLES RANSOM, keeper of a gambling-place at No. 14 Ann-street, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, at the Tombs, upon the complaint of JOHN PRICE, of No. 261 West Sixteenth-street, who alleges that, since the first day of October last, he has lost the sum of $723 75, at the above place, in the game of Faro. RANSOM also keeps a gambling-house at No. 92 Prince-street, where it is alleged that he and JOHN WALLACE, his dealer, have, for a long time past, been in the habit of swindling the countrymen who called at that place. The principal and his dealer were held in the sum of $500 each to answer. A large quantity of gambling implements were seized by the Police officers at No. 14 Ann-street.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE FIFTY-FIFTH NEW-YORK REGIMENT.—The old Fifty-fifth New-York Regiment (Gardes Lafayette) has ceased to exist. It was consolidated a few days ago with the Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers, late HOBART WARD'S Regiment, who now commands the brigade. The consolidated regiment will henceforth be designated as the Thirty-eighth, under command of Col. DE TROBRIAND. When the fact of consolidation was announced in the camp of the Fifty-fifth, there was considerable feeling on the subject, the greater part of the command not relishing the idea of being incorporated in a new regiment. Most of the officers of the old Fifty-fifth have since resigned and returned home.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.—The presentation of colors to this regiment will take place at the residence of Alderman TERENCE FARLEY, corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Lexington-avenue, this evening, at 8 o'clock P. M. Capt. O'BEIRNE, of the Thirty-seventh, will receive the colors on behalf of the regiment.

A CONTRABAND IN TROUBLE.—A colored man, hailing from Beaufort, S. C., and who gave his name as WM. BROWN, was arrested and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, on Sunday, charged with the larceny of $100. It appears that BROWN was employed as steward on the steamboat *P. Donaldson*, and that one of the passengers on said steamer left $100 under his pillow. BROWN made up the bed and upon the gentleman looking for his money it could not be found. Justice CONNOLLY committed the prisoner in default of $500.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.—The resolution appropriating $1,000 for the procuring of a full-length portrait of McCLELLAN, has passed the Common Council. We understand that the friends of Gens. McDOWELL, PORTER, SICKLES and others are preparing to push through a similar resolution in behalf of their favorites. The portrait will be placed in the City Hall. It is to be hoped the artist will be more faithful to nature than was he who made the statuette now on exhibition at BALL & BLACK'S, in which the legs are at least one-fifth longer (proportionately) than they are in the great original.

RUN OVER BY A BUTCHER CART.—A woman named BRIDGET CALLOHAN, a native of Ireland, and residing at No. 176 East Thirty-first-street, was run over on Saturday evening, by a butcher cart, while crossing near Thirty-first-street and Second-avenue. She was taken to her residence, but was injured so badly as to survive only an hour. Deceased was 45 years of age. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest in the case.

FATAL HATCHWAY ACCIDENT.—SAMUEL BROWN residing at No. 331 Hudson-street, while at work in store No. 177 Washington-street, accidentally fell through the hatchway, injuring himself so severely as to cause death shortly afterwards. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was 30 years of age.

NEW EXCHANGE.—At the request of numerous parties interested in naval stores, oils, petroleum, paints, drugs, varnishes, &c., a meeting will be held at the new Merchant's Exchange and News Rooms, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine, near William-street, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organizing a daily Exchange for dealers and brokers in the above articles.

SUICIDE BY ARSENIC.—MARY C. KLING, a native of Germany, committed suicide by taking arsenic, on Sunday, at the residence of her father, No. 286 East Fifty-fifth-street. Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest upon the body, when a verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

FEAST OF THE EPIPHANY.—This being the day of the Feast of the Epiphany, there will be full morning service and the holy communion in Trinity Chapel at 9 o'clock, and in Trinity Church at 11.

EARLY CLOSING OF STORES.—On the upper part of the Fourth-avenue (business part) an effort is being now made for an early closing of the stores. There is a beginning of the work to-night—all about Eighth-street, Astor-place, &c.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 5, 1863.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	97¾	12	Erie Railway	66⅛
50,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98⅛	600	do	66¾
15,000	do	98⅜	500	do	67
20,000	do	98¼	700	do	66⅞
33,000	Treas. 7 3.10 ℔ ct. Notes	102⅛	100	do....s30	66⅞
			700	do....b30	67
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅜	15	Erie Railway Pref.	98
30,000	do	96⅛	300	do	98⅛
30,000	do....c	96⅜	1150	do	98¼
10,000	U. S. D. N's	129⅝	200	do	98⅜
15,000	do	129⅛	100	do....b10	98⅛
25,000	do	129⅝	200	Hudson Riv. R.	84⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	58	50	do....s10	84⅛
1,000	do	58¼	600	do	85
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	62	50	do....s60	84⅛
5,000	Mo. St. 6s....b30	62¼	100	do	85¼
60,000	do	62	100	do....b60	85⅛
1,000	Cal. St. 7s	115⅛	70	do	85⅛
500	Ind. Can. 6s, P.B	10	31	Harlem Railroad	27⅛
1,000	Erie R. 3d M.B, '83	111	300	do	28⅛
30,000	Erie 4th M. Bds	104	1000	do	28
4,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds	99⅛	500	do	27⅞
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn. 1st M. S. F. Bs	118	200	do....b30	28
			250	Reading Railroad	78
5,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105⅛	500	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅛
1,000	do	105¼	200	do....b30	91⅝
10,000	do	105	50	do	91⅜
10,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	102¼	600	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46
3,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. B.	118	200	do....b30	46
8,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	87	500	do	45¾
8,000	do	86⅛	10	Chic., St. L. & Alt. Pf.	85
1,000	C. & N. W. In. B.	91	200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	87⅛
5,000	Han. & St. Jo. Bd	61	50	do....b30	87¾
2,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.	104⅛	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. b15	83¼
1,000	P. F. W. & C. 1st M.	109	450	do	83¾
2,000	do	110	100	do....s30	83⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	50	do....b30	83⅜
2,000	do	94¾	100	do	83⅛
3,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	77⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	58
10,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74¾	70	Cl., Col. and Cin. R.	150
142	Bank of Commerce.	94⅛	10	Gal. & Ch. R.	83¾
5	do	94	100	Cl. & Toledo R.	78¼
30	Park Bank	114	50	do....b30	78¼
150,000	American Gold	135	50	do....b30	78
24,000	do....b30	135	200	do....s60	77⅛
65,000	do	134⅞	600	do	78
875	do	134⅝	200	Ch. & R. Isl. R.	83
200	Canton Company	18⅜	100	do	83⅜
300	do	18⅛	550	do	83⅛
7	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	120	100	do	83⅝
70	Cum. Coal Pref.	16⅛	50	do	83¾
400	do	16¾	445	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	94
200	do....b30	17	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	38¾
400	do	17	200	do	39
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	5⅛	100	Mil. & Pr. Du C. 2d Prf.	86⅛
150	Harlem R. Pref....s30	58⅛	25	Tol., Wab. & West. R.	40
130	Nor. & Wor. R.	74	110	Ptts., Ft. W. & C. R.	61
145	Pacific M. S. Co.	136¾	200	do	60
150	do	136⅞	50	Alt. & T. H. R.	30
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	107⅛	250	Al. & T. Ht. Pref.	50
850	do	107⅛	100	do....b60	50⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s '81..Reg.	98	100	Pacific M. S. Co.	137
30,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98	125	do	136⅛
10,000	do	97⅞	100	do....s10	136⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s. '74, Cou.	89	100	do....s60	135⅛
33,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	10	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	108¼
20,000	do	96⅛	50	do....s30	108
60,000	U. S. D. Nts	129⅞	150	do	108⅛
15,000	do	129¾	100	do....s3	108¼
5,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℔ ct. Notes	102¼	600	Erie Railway	67⅛
			200	do	67⅛
1,500	do....small	102⅛	100	do....b10	67⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. s10	58¾	100	do	67⅛
5,000	do....b60	59	20	Erie R. Pref.	98⅛
5,000	do	59	1200	do	98¾
5,000	do....b60	60	150	do	98½
10,000	Mo. State 6s	62¼	300	Hudson River R.	86
8,000	do	62⅜	500	do	85¾
5,000	do	62	200	do	85⅛
35,000	do....s3	62⅛	1800	Harlem R.	28⅛
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	66	20	do	28
5,000	N. C. St. 6s	69⅛	1000	Harlem R. Pref.	58⅛
5,000	Ind. St. 6s, W.L.	96	200	do	58¼
14,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	100	500	Reading R.	78⅛
5,000	P., Ft W. & C. 1st M.	110¼	200	Michigan Central R.	91⅛
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94⅜	200	do	91⅝
2,000	do	94⅛	25	do	91⅛
3,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	106⅛	100	M. S. & N. I. R....s30	45¾
1,000	La C. & Mil. L. G.	31	400	do	46
4,000	Mich. So. S. F.	105⅛	300	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	87¾
1,000	do	105¼	200	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	83¾
150,000	Amer. Gold	135⅛	600	do	84
20,000	do....b30	135¼	100	do....s30	84
25,000	do....b15	135¼	100	do	83⅞
25,000	do....s15	135	1000	Clev. & Pitt. R.	57
10,000	do	135	200	Gal. & Chic. R.	83⅛
10,000	do....b10	135	150	Clev. & Tol. R.	78⅜
10,000	do	134⅞	300	do	78¼
100	Canton Company	18¾	250	Ch. & R. I. R.	83¾
30	Union Bank	107	200	do	83⅝
62	Mer. Ex. Bank	90	200	do	83⅛
15	Cumb. Coal Pref.	16⅜	250	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	38⅛
220	do	17	200	Alt. & T. Haute R.	30
100	do....b30	17¼	51	Alt. & T. Haute Prf.	50
350	P. Ft. W. & Ch. R.	60	150	do	50⅛
100	do	60¼	10	Del., Lac. & W. R.	130
200	do....b60	60¾			

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96⅛	700	Hudson R. R.	86
1,000	do	96⅜	2200	Harlem Railroad	28
75,000	U. S. D. N's	129⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	91¼
1,000	Mo. St. 6s	62	300	M. So. & N. I. R.	45⅞
110,000	Amer. Gold	135⅛	950	do	46
20,000	do	135⅜	100	do	46⅛
30	Penn. Coal Co.	120⅛	700	Mich. So. & Nor. Ind. Gt'd. Stock	87⅛
1000	Nic. Tran. Co.	4	400	do	87⅜
95	Pac. Mail S. Co.	137	100	Ill. C. R. Scrip	83⅜
50	do....s30	136⅜	100	do	83⅜
100	do....s10	136⅛	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	57⅛
100	do....b10	137	300	M. & P. Du C.	39⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	108⅛	50	do	39
600	do	108⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	78⅜
300	Erie Railway	67⅛	500	do	78⅛
1800	do	67⅛	100	do....s5	78⅜
100	do....s5	67⅜	100	do....at 3	78⅜
250	do	67⅛	850	Chic. & R. Is. R.	83⅜
350	Erie R. Pref.	98⅜	100	do....opg	83⅜
800	do	98⅞	100	do	83⅜
500	do	99			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$70,000	Amer. Gold	134⅞	100	Reading R.	79
45,000	U.S. Demand Nts.	129¾	200	do	78⅞
10,000	do	129⅛	200	do	78⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s	58	100	M. Southern R.	46⅛
1,000	do	58⅛	200	do	46
15,000	Mo. St. 6s	62⅛	100	Mich. So. Guar.	87¾
100	Pacific M. S. Co.	136⅛	200	Ill. Central R.	84⅛
1850	Erie Railway	67⅛	100	do	84⅛
600	do	67⅛	700	do	84
100	Erie Railway Prefd.	98⅛	100	do....b30	84⅛
300	Hud. Riv. R.	85⅛	500	Clev. & Pitt. R.	57¾
600	Harlem Railroad	28⅜	500	do....opg	57
600	Harlem R. Pref.	58⅛	400	do	57⅛
50	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	39	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	83⅛
50	Alton & T. H. R.	29⅞	150	Gal. & Chic. R.	83⅜

MONDAY, Jan. 5—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 27:

Increase in Loans	$165,349
Increase in Specie	173,743
Decrease in Circulation	104,014
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,970,017

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 4, 1862.	Jan. 3, 1863.	Dec. 27, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,128,000	$69,128,000
Loans	154,321,653	173,810,009	173,644,660
Specie	23,983,878	35,954,550	35,786,807
Circulation	8,586,186	9,754,355	9,858,369
Gross Deposits	131,917,717	196,535,598	188,415,587
Exchanged	20,128,484	37,372,352	33,222,358
Undrawn	111,789,233	159,163,246	155,193,229
In Sub-Treasury	6,383,108	10,285,935	8,132,133

The line of Individual Deposits and Country Bank Balances, on the present Bank return, shows a large accumulation of Money in this market at the beginning of the New Year. And, thus far, this increase appears to be without additional employment in Loans and Discounts. The latter vary but slightly from the previous weekly return. The Specie average is also about the same, but on a rising scale from the disbursements of the Treasury and the receipts from California.

The Stock Exchange opened with a firm demand this morning. The prices bid for the speculative Shares showing a decided recovery from the partial dullness at the very close of last week. At the early session of the regular Board the advance was quite general on American Gold Coin, and the entire list of Railway Stocks, from ½@1 ℔ cent. all round, and soon after the adjournment a further rise was paid on Eries, New-York Central and most of the Western Roads. At the 1 o'clock meeting of the Public Board the buoyancy of demand was equal to some of the best days of last week, and large parcels of Erie, of both classes, New-York Central, Michigan Southern, Harlem, Toledo, &c., were taken up at the advance. The sudden change from the feeling on Saturday afternoon was variously accounted for on the Street, though the prevailing impression is that the vast expenditures of the War, now going on and likely to continue for some time to come, will inevitably add to the ease in the Money market, by accumulation in this and the other Atlantic Cities, in the shape of Deposits, and in the interior, through increased issues of Government paper. Adverse to this influence to-day were renewed rumors, of a very discouraging nature, as to the result of the fight at Murfreesboro, but these, while creating much anxiety, were not generally believed.

Late in the afternoon the general market continued firm, though under less excitement on some of the Railways than earlier in the day. There was an increased demand for Illinois Central Shares, partly on the news from Vicksburgh, and also a strong demand for Michigan Southern old Stock. The following prices were made at 4 o'clock, as compared with the closing bids on Saturday. The additional rise in Hudson River Shares is one of the features of to-day's market:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 6s, 1881	98⅜	98	Harlem	26¾	28⅜
Treas. 7.30 ℔ cts	102⅜	102¾	Harlem Pref.	56⅜	58⅛
U.S. Notes C. H.	129⅛	129⅝	Mich. Central	90⅞	91⅝
Gold Coin	134⅜	134⅞	Mich. Southern	45¼	46⅜
N. Y. Central	107⅛	108⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	86⅜	87⅜
Erie	65⅞	67⅛	Illinois Central	82⅛	84
Erie Preferred	97⅛	98⅜	Pittsburgh	56⅜	57
Hudson	82⅜	85⅛	Galena	83	83⅜
Pacific Mail	136⅜	136⅝	Toledo	77⅞	78⅛
Panama	171	171	Rock Island	82	83⅜
Tennessees	58	58⅜	Reading	77⅛	77⅞
Missouris	61⅜	62⅛			

The following bids were made to-day, for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	98⅜	Hanover	84
Union	106	Metropolitan	101
Phœnix	106	Peoples'	90
National	97	Market	92
Commerce	94	Corn Exchange	102
Ocean	86½	St. Nicholas	92½
American Exchange	95½	Importers' & Traders'	99
Bank of N. America	100½	Park	112

The Railway Mortgages are nearly all up again to-day, and the demand strong:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	111½	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	116½	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	65
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	118	Chi. & N. W. seconds	38
Erie firsts, '68	116½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	60
Erie seconds, '79	116	Del., Lack. & W. 1sts	115
Erie thirds, '83	112½	Del., Lack. & W. 2ds	110
Erie fourths, '80	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	102
Erie fifths, '88	99½	Tol. & Wab. seconds	86½
Hudson thirds, '75	105	Tol. & Wab. Int. Bds	86
Harlem firsts, '69-73	110	Mil. & P. Du C. firsts	108
Harlem seconds, '64	105	Chi. & R. I. firsts	112
Harlem thirds, '68	93½	Clev. & Toledo S. F.	104½
Chi. Bur. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1sts	116	N. Jersey Cen. firsts	112
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2ds	96	N. Jersey Cen. seconds	110
Mich. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c	105½	P., F. W. & C. 1sts	109½
Pac. R. guar. by Mo.	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	94½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	112½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	75½
St. L., Al. & T. H. 1sts	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts	103
T. H & A. 2ds. Pref.	86½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	102½
Chi. & N. W. appl. ext.	89	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	74½

The price of Gold having advanced to 135 @135⅛ ℔ cent., the rates for Exchange on London, this afternoon, are quoted 148½@149½ ℔ cent. The market was unsettled through the day, and the business for the Boston mail ranged all the way from 148 to 149½ ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers.

The rate for Money to the Brokers is 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. The offering, to-day, is liberal at this price, owing to the increasing Deposit balances at Bank, and some of the leading Stock and Money firms are favored as low as 5 ℔ cent. on first-class security.

January half-yearly Dividends are announced by the Nassau Fire, 7 ℔ cent.; Etna, of Hartford, 10 ℔ cent.; Park Fire, 5 ℔ cent.; and Empire City Fire, 7 ℔ cent.

Mr. LE ROY NICHOLS, with Messrs. WORTH & WHITE, has been admitted to membership in the Stock Exchange Board.

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for December were:

1862	$403,571 40
1861	246,282 98
Increase	$157,288 42

We understand that $1,000,000 of the Connecticut War Loan, 6 ℔ cent., was awarded at Hartford to-day, at rates ranging from 109 to 112 ℔ cent. The Connecticut people were the principal takers. They are abundantly able to hold it, as an investment, besides being ready to appreciate the high credit to which the State is entitled from her moneyed wealth and material resources. The present award leaves $1,000,000 for War purposes to be disposed of hereafter, should the public service require it.

The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 7 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $721,516 60, (including for Customs, $140,000;) payments, $2,021,825 53; balance, $8,935,626 86.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Jan. 3.	LOANS. Dec. 27.	SPECIE. Jan. 3.	SPECIE. Dec 27.
Bk. of New-York	6,230,328	6,076,042	1,755,639	1,785,422
Manhattan Co.	6,327,561	6,172,388	2,519,187	2,352,047
Merchants' Bank	6,991,528	7,126,530	1,882,536	1,997,951
Mechanics' Bank	4,785,676	4,757,742	779,102	793,169
Union Bank	4,235,587	4,306,549	2,192,078	2,269,792
Bank of America	10,065,186	10,087,848	2,510,317	2,340,406
Phenix Bank	4,437,830	4,472,557	781,474	822,796
City Bank	3,992,130	3,860,242	2,397,904	2,330,383
Tradesmen's Bank	2,528,971	2,505,608	159,386	155,771
Fulton Bank	1,921,803	1,916,041	310,137	310,739
Chemical Bank	3,180,800	3,121,632	2,827,143	2,786,653
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,706,559	2,726,185	178,990	176,239
National Bank	2,430,415	2,423,885	443,362	404,119
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,666,217	1,640,895	189,953	189,939
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	945,711	928,852	208,120	208,116
Greenwich Bank	509,308	493,749	334,318	334,349
Leather Man. Bk.	2,763,283	2,676,038	665,647	661,817
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,323,792	1,342,316	300,217	299,379
Bk. St. New-York	5,787,003	5,751,864	608,229	595,165
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,911,671	8,823,080	2,064,561	2,037,917
Bk. of Commerce	13,627,753	13,855,373	1,445,513	1,342,588
Broadway Bank	5,709,865	5,898,249	685,841	710,906
Ocean Bank	2,362,176	2,306,116	243,218	232,710
Mercantile Bank	3,151,770	3,164,065	546,233	548,382
Pacific Bank	1,489,536	1,549,291	166,397	167,146
Bank of Republic	4,735,439	4,719,350	1,248,078	1,255,346
Chatham Bank	993,264	1,034,195	86,674	86,118
People's Bank	838,261	848,426	91,777	92,354
Bank of N. Am.	2,805,398	2,753,893	171,654	166,946
Hanover Bank	2,139,532	2,186,043	138,945	135,750
Irving Bank	1,113,077	1,153,663	76,670	76,677
Metropolitan Bk.	10,467,425	10,579,398	1,503,004	1,482,417
Citizen's Bank	978,347	973,160	65,427	65,205
Nassau Bank	2,281,587	2,312,885	292,311	292,415
Market Bank	2,442,283	2,388,285	237,085	237,089
St. Nicholas Bank	1,548,693	1,569,517	285,549	306,149
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,051,000	3,070,500	222,772	225,856
Corn Exch. Bank	2,976,005	2,908,770	274,055	301,103
Continental Bank	3,962,443	4,076,105	221,137	253,276
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,842,474	1,856,456	144,212	213,931
Oriental Bank	701,579	702,000	43,627	43,662
Marine Bank	1,953,076	1,939,839	378,078	414,033
Atlantic Bank	817,636	827,668	71,417	69,198
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,388,297	3,473,546	440,343	432,499
Park Bank	9,810,629	9,806,690	3,104,042	3,156,016
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	1,289,001	1,201,760	152,712	149,512
Grocers' Bank	834,088	818,338	72,004	71,851
North River Bank	857,725	865,837	59,035	58,727
East River Bank	381,618	395,295	20,211	20,397
Manuf.&Mer. Bk	1,470,271	1,436,029	121,711	100,103
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	656,409	665,125	116,607	110,589
N.Y. Exch. Bank	448,172	435,554	42,695	41,592
Bull's Head Bank	568,716	589,901	31,009	30,108
N.Y. County Bank	377,640	394,164	57,192	54,048
Total	173,810,009	173,644,660	35,954,550	35,786,807
	Increase....$165,349		Increase....$173,743	

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Jan. 3.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 27.	DEPOSITS—NET. Jan. 3.	DEPOSITS—NET. Dec. 27.
Bk. of New-York	365,436	364,420	6,162,570	6,097,809
Manhattan Co.	75,074	75,354	7,776,246	6,897,568
Merchants' Bank	285,387	287,992	6,848,506	6,776,525
Mechanics' Bank	364,769	363,521	3,853,057	3,781,302
Union Bank	118,177	124,242	4,347,219	4,085,304
Bank of America	36,113	36,556	10,762,910	10,571,019
Phenix Bank	63,884	61,481	3,497,109	3,294,417
City Bank			5,290,638	5,642,228
Tradesmen's Bank	333,344	331,248	1,846,170	1,839,254
Fulton Bank	168,843	175,171	1,888,274	1,927,695
Chemical Bank	55,468	56,419	6,492,434	6,292,615
Merch. Exch. Bk.	156,506	156,319	1,629,553	1,586,694
National Bank	100,524	105,131	1,319,889	1,386,850
Butch. & Drov. Bk	312,834	313,695	1,738,440	1,806,303
Mech. & Trad. Bank	184,680	183,392	1,165,114	1,159,745
Greenwich Bank	116,294	121,071	523,127	536,888
Leather Man. Bank	322,665	325,700	2,464,981	2,333,653
Seventh Ward Bank	100,819	104,747	1,284,655	1,264,851
Bk. St. New-York	250,177	272,237	5,368,680	4,931,401
Am. Exchange Bk.	206,455	214,300	7,411,057	7,141,038
Bk. of Commerce	1,705	1,705	9,909,671	9,134,623
Broadway Bank	291,881	313,887	5,792,833	5,815,868
Ocean Bank	95,311	97,212	1,810,735	1,774,209
Mercantile Bank	6,377	6,377	3,871,872	3,961,231
Pacific Bank	102,837	101,502	1,327,304	1,378,435
Bank of Republic	198,881	198,366	3,884,989	3,964,556
Chatham Bank	30,932	32,107	716,813	725,225
People's Bank	94,429	99,720	779,308	765,330
Bank of N. Am.	178,299	179,833	1,902,622	1,888,385
Hanover Bank	171,034	171,812	1,332,587	1,282,851
Irving Bank	121,802	122,448	843,880	861,773
Metropolitan Bk.	554,814	550,211	8,436,389	8,337,982
Citizen's Bank	180,047	179,897	800,460	769,317
Nassau Bank	12,053	12,205	1,862,335	1,922,923
Market Bank	278,181	275,697	1,628,240	1,571,889
St. Nicholas Bank	197,289	197,517	1,238,645	1,306,201
Shoe & Leath. Bank	631,583	630,700	2,371,974	2,251,486
Corn Exch. Bank	280,425	280,904	2,186,027	1,975,694
Continental Bank	258,730	257,512	2,056,710	2,248,964
Bk. of Commw'lth	320,701	322,869	1,663,127	1,622,660
Oriental Bank	152,408	150,932	647,816	664,425
Marine Bank	279,584	282,702	1,724,707	1,800,735
Atlantic Bank	130,020	130,701	597,241	614,960
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	218,500	217,600	2,862,250	2,754,926
Park Bank	396,577	396,821	11,593,871	11,464,653
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	75,084	81,361	1,164,935	968,804
Grocers' Bank	51,127	52,171	589,898	581,592
North River Bank	81,465	81,738	655,799	637,298
East River Bank	107,174	108,112	310,286	311,778
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	7,840	8,198	1,199,929	1,140,548
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	190,122	195,734	344,544	327,971
N.Y. Exch. Bank	179,375	179,321	407,733	401,883
Bull's Head Bank	149,336	148,013	545,071	565,250
N.Y. County Bank	115,981	116,024	432,976	441,576
Total	$9,754,355	$9,858,369	159,163,246	155,193,229
	Decrease....$104,014		Increase....$3,970,017	

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 14,104 bbls. Flour, 151 bbls. and 792 bags Corn Meal, 270 bushels Rye, 105 bushels Barley, 8,785 bushels Oats, 5,562 bushels Malt, 14,031 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,130 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are selling slowly at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—We heard of sales of 10,200 bags Rio, including the cargo of the *Oliver Blanchard*, on private terms. Prices closed higher by about 1c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is in more demand at 68½c.@69½c. ℔ lb.; sales, 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand for shipment and home use at a further partial advance of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 17,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $6@$6 29; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6@$6 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 00	@$6 29
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 70
Superfine Western	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 95	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour is in good request at buoyant prices; sales of 1,200 bbls., at $6 95@$7 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is in fair demand, at advancing rates; sales 1,000 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$8 10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request, at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been actively sought after, and has advanced 2c. ℔ bushel, though closing somewhat buoyantly. Sales, since our last, of 107,000 bushels, including White Canada at $1 60; White Western at $1 55@$1 70—the latter rate for very choice, in bags; Amber Western at $1 49@$1 52; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 43@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 40@$1 42½; Milwaukee Club at $1 34@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 28@$1 34, and poor White Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bush. Corn is in fair request and is dearer. Sales since our last, 60,000 bushels at 80c.@81½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 76c.@80c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 68c.@72c. for unsound, ℔ bushel. Rye is inactive at 85c.@96c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 68c.@71c.; Western at 69c.@71½c.; State at 71c.@72c., and Jersey at 68c.@70c., ℔ bushel. Barley is in request, at $1 40@$1 50, ℔ bushel. Sales 2,800 bushels. 1,100 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ℔ bush.

HAY—North River is less plenty, and is in lively request, at 90c.@$1 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in active demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ℔ lb.

LATHS—Were scarce and quiet.

METALS—Were in limited demand at unaltered figures.

MOLASSES—Sales 120 bbls. and half bbls. New-Orleans, at 34c.@38c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and nominal.

OILS—Have been lightly dealt in, including Petroleum, which has fallen to 42c.@45c. for Refined, and 24c.@25c. for Crude ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 850 bbls. at $14 25@$14 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$12 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in fair request, at 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb.; sales, 1,900 boxes. Lard is inquired for and is firm; sales 1,300 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ℔ lb. Beef is in moderate request; sales, since our last, 300 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese rules quiet at 9½c.@13c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—An active inquiry prevails for Clover, partly for export, at, according to quality, from 10½c.@10¾c.; and recleaned, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Sales, since our last, 1,500 bags.

SPICES—Sales, 150 bags Pepper, on private terms.

SUGARS—Sales, 400 hhds., chiefly New-Orleans, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Market buoyant.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for Greens and limited for Blacks, at previous prices.

TALLOW—Sales, 235,000 lbs., at 10¼c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 675 bbls., at 39c.@39½c., mainly within the range, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were somewhat heavier, to-day. For Liverpool—45,000 bushels Grain, at 5¾d.@6d. ℔ bushel; 400 bbls. Pork, at 4s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 500 boxes Bacon, at 20s. and 32s. 6d. by American and foreign vessels, respectively; 150 tcs. Lard, at 35s.; 300 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 60s.; 200 pkgs. Tallow, at 28s. 9d.@30s.; and 350 bags Clover Seed, at 20s. ℔ ton. For London—2,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 7½d. ℔ bushel; and 100 tons Provisions, at 32s. 6d. ℔ ton. For Marseilles—A foreign bark, of 700 tons capacity, at $10 ℔ ton, payable in gold, or its equivalent.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

United Kingdom	Dec. 16	Glasgow	New-York.
Hammonia	Dec. 17	Southampton	New-York.
Anglo-Saxon	Dec. 18	Liverpool	Portland.
New-York	Dec. 24	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Dec. 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Jura	Dec. 25	Liverpool	Portland.
Africa	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Dec 31	Southampton	New-York.
City of Washington	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Jan. 3	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Jan. 10	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Jan. 14	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Bavaria	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Jan. 7	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10	New-York	Glasgow.
Glasgow	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Hammonia	Jan. 10	New-York	Southampton
Asia	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Jan. 17	New-York	Southampton
Africa	Jan. 21	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Jan. 24	New-York	Southampton
City of Baltimore	Jan. 24	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

Departure of European Mails.

The Mails for Europe by the steamship *Europa*, from Boston for Liverpool, close at the New-York Post-office this (Tuesday) evening, at 5 o'clock.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.: 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—TO MASTERS, OWNERS AND CONSIGNEES OF VESSELS SAILING TO AND FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.—The 3d and 4th sections of an Act defining and regulating the powers, duties and compensations of the Captain of the port and Harbor Masters of the port of New-York, passed May 22d, 1862, read as follows: § 3. The said Captain of the port shall set apart, keep, and reserve all that part of the water adjacent to the wharves of the City of New-York, from the east side of Pier Number Two to and including the east side of Pier Number Nine, East River, from the twentieth day of March to the first day of January in each year, for the exclusive use and accommodation of canal-boats and barges, engaged in the business of transporting property on the Hudson River or coming to tide water from the canals of the State, or arriving in said port from Albany or any place north or west thereof, and he shall assign such other accommodations for said canal-boats and barges in other parts of the port of New-York as may from time to time be necessary in receiving or discharging their cargoes.

§ 4. No vessel, other than canal-boats, barges, or lighters, receiving or delivering property from or to said canal-boats or barges, shall use or enter into for the purpose of using any part of the Port of New-York set apart for the use of canal-boats and barges, without the written consent of the Captain of the port first had and obtained therefor, and then only between the first day of January and twentieth day of March in each year, and when not occupied by canal-boats, under a penalty of one hundred dollars for every day that such vessel shall remain in said part of said port so set apart, after being notified to leave by the Captain of the port or a Harbor Master, and said penalty shall be a lien upon any such vessel, and be enforced by proceedings against, instituted by and in the name of the Captain of said port, according to the provisions of the laws of this State concerning attachments against vessels.

ARCHIBALD HALL, Captain of the Port,
No. 40 Burling Slip.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading, flagging and curb and gutter Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth streets, and paving with trap-blocks Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Sixty-first streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-avenue, between Forty-ninth and Eighty-sixth streets, and both sides of the intersecting streets, from Forty-ninth to Eighty-sixth streets, including south side of said Eighty-sixth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side of and contiguous to said Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors
WM. A. DOOLEY.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO SHOE DEALERS.—THE MAchine-sewed shoes, those having the soles and uppers united by stitches passing through and through the soles, from the inside to the outside of the shoes, are patented as an article of manufacture. To sell these shoes, unless they have my license stamp upon them, is an infringement of my patent. To avoid any reasonable complaint, I will furnish license stamps gratis until the first of January, 1863, to those dealers who have these shoes on hand, purchased before the 1st of December, 1862, on application to me. Such application must be accompanied with proof of the date of purchase, number of pairs, name of manufacturer, and, as nearly as possible, the cost of manufacturing. All persons selling these shoes without the license stamps after the first of December, 1862, will be prosecuted for infringing my patent.

GORDON McKAY, No. 111 Pearl-st., Boston.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

63,500 cubic feet "State" Oak Timber.
35,000 cubic feet White Pine Timber.
8,500 cubic feet Norway Pine Timber.
400 Norway Pine Spars.
Apply to JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st.

LOFT WANTED.—ONE OR MORE, ON OR near Broadway, between Chambers and Broome sts., suitable for a publication office, and with privilege to put a safe in the vault. Address L. SCOTT & CO., Box No. 1,528 Post-office, New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

WANTED—A GOOD-SIZED FIRE-PROOF SAFE, but little used, for which a fair price will be given. Address, with particulars, M. S., Box No. 1,781 Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
NEW SEASONABLE GOODS, in all of the desirable fabrics, imported and manufactured expressly for this season's Broadway trade,
Now selling off in order to close the business.
PRICES LESS THAN THE COST.
Please examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
MOURNING STORE.
Selling off to close the Business.
The best makes of
BOMBAZINES, FRENCH MERINOES, AL. EMPRESS CLOTHS.
And a great variety of other
MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
AT TWENTY PER CENT. LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE
ENGLISH CRAPES OF ALL WIDTHS.
Crape and Bombazine BONNETS.
MOURNING CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
AT TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS.
All new goods imported and manufactured for the late Fall trade. Purchasers will find this a rare chance to buy cheap. CHAS. G. HOOK.
The store to rent.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer at retail on Monday, 5th inst, a large stock of Linen and Cotton Sheetings and Shirtings, Table Cloths, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels and Towellings, Blankets, Quilts and Flannels.
Also,
A fine assortment of striped, plaid and plain Jaconet Swiss and Mull Muslins, &c.
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a choice assortment of Organdy and Tarletan Muslins, suitable for evening dresses.
Canal-st, corner of Mercer-st.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
SELLING OFF THE ENTIRE STOCK
in order to leave the business.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,
AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Marked down at less than cost in order to leave the business and rent the store.
CHARLES G. HOOK.

GEORGE CAREY
Has this day reduced his large stock of
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
JACKETS,
and CIRCULARS,
Velvet, Cloth and Silk, 40 per cent. from former prices.
GEO. CAREY, Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
United States Cloak and Mantilla Store.
W. B. McKENZIE, Superintendent.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH
OF
J. HOMES,
All the STOCK OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, SACQUES and CIRCULARS will be sold at a reduction of 30 PER CENT. from former prices, so as to make a TOTAL CLEARANCE of the stock at
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
E. HOMES,
LATE HOMES & LE BATARD.
N. B.—The LARGE STOCK OF VELVET CLOAKS on hand will be sold regardless to cost
NO. 477 BROADWAY.

R. H. MACY.
REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c,
N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

FURS.

CHOICE FURS AT NO. [illegible]9 BROADWAY.
SIGMOND COGE,
Manufacturer of ladies' fine furs.
Sable, mink, real ermine goods in the latest styles on hand.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger sums. Money deposited before the 20th inst. will bear interest from Jan. 1.
EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN,
MALTBY G. LANE, } Vice-Presidents.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits.
Deposits made on or before January 20, will receive interest as from January 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't.
JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Money deposited on or before Saturday, the 10th of January, will draw interest from the 1st. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 o'clock. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 THIRD-AV.—Deposits made on or before the 10th January, will bear interest from the 1st January. Bank open from 9 to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 8 P. M.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
JANUARY 1, 1863.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum, on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on sums to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, the 19th of January, 1863. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, corner of Bowery and Canal-st., open every day from 9 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.
Interest commences Jan. 1, 1863.
Bank Books in English, German and French.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

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All sizes and styles of Diaries and Journals, Expense Books, Photograph Albums, Writing Desks, Ink Trays, Portfolios, Gold Pens, Games, Currency Wallets, and every style of fine writing paper and stationery at low prices, by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

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Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) for all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE-ST., BROOKLYN—(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)—All the pews and fixed chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of January next, 1863, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Poliuto (The Martyrs.)

WINTER GARDEN—The Irish Ambassador—The Lakes of Killarney—The Mischievous Valet.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Invincibles.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Heiress.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Faust and Marguerite.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—Complete School of Natural History.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Miss Lavinia Warren, the Queen of Beauty. Com. Nutt, &c., at all hours—Colleen Bawn afternoon and evening.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART (No. 652 Broadway)—Banvard's Panorama of the Mississippi and the War.

BROOKLYN ARENA—Classic and Modern Gymnastics.

IRVING HALL—Mollenhauer's Grand Operatic Concert.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) Buckley's Serenaders.

DODWORTH'S HALL—De Cordova's Lecture, "The Ball is up."

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Margot ou les Bienfaits de l'Education—L'Amoureux de Pontaise—Le Piano de Berthe.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Official dispatches from Gen. Rosecrans, published this morning, put at rest all doubts of the fact that the rebels have suffered a defeat at Murfreesboro. At last accounts they were in full and disorderly retreat toward Tullahoma, thirty-nine miles below, and our forces were in pursuit. From Gen. Rosecrans' dispatches it appears that the heavy fighting of Friday, in which the rebels were so terribly worsted, was sufficient to satisfy them that they had no hope of success. A heavy storm prevailed during Saturday, making it difficult to manœuvre large bodies of troops, and nothing more than skirmishing took place. On Sunday morning early it was discovered that the rebels had retreated during the night, and soon afterward a brigade of our forces, under Gen. Stanley, entered Murfreesboro. No general pursuit, however, was commenced until Sunday evening, the day being spent in preparations for the movement, in bringing in the dead and in distributing ammunition and subsistence. The Centre Grand Division was the first to start, and was followed with due promptness by the two others. The losses on our side, considering the length of time and the persistency with which the fighting continued before Murfreesboro, are much lighter than might be expected. Gen. Rosecrans' Medical Director estimates the number of wounded in hospital at about 5,500, and the killed at 1,000. These figures are considerably less than those of Antietam or Fredericksburgh.

The news from Vicksburgh is also everything we could desire. It is to Monday evening of last week, at which time Gen. Sherman, after fighting five days, commencing on the previous Wednesday, had carried three lines of the enemy's works, and the firing on the fourth and last line had ceased, indicating that it also had been captured. This was on the Jackson and Vicksburgh Railroad, two miles from the city, and all that lay between Gen. Sherman and the city was the trestle-work of the road. He had been reinforced on Sunday night by 9,000 men from Gen. Grant's army, and had a force of forty thousand men. At last accounts we had captured ten guns and seven hundred prisoners. Nothing has been heard from the forces below, but it is sufficiently evident that their coöperation would not be needed in reducing the rebel stronghold.

The defeat of the rebel Gen. Forrest, already spoken of in Gen. Grant's dispatches to the War Department, appears to have been a very severe one. The fight took place on the west side of the Tennessee River, at Hunt's Cross Roads, twelve miles from Lexington, Tenn. The rebels are said to have lost 1,400 men, killed and wounded, and 400 taken prisoners, besides a battery of six guns and nearly a thousand stand of arms.

There seems to have been great destruction of Government property at Island No. 10, causelessly and uselessly. The facts, as we have them, are these: Gen. Davies, understanding it to be a part of rebel policy to take Island No. 10, and thus cut off river transportation, and fearing they might be successful, sent an order to the commanding officer to spike his guns, destroy his ammunition and evacuate the place. This order was not executed. Davies then sent another order to his Adjutant to see that it was executed, and seventy-nine guns were spiked last Monday, and about 10,000 rounds of ammunition rolled into the river. The 150 men on the Island protested, but the order was executed.

Late advices from New-Orleans represent that the preparations for the movement up the river were making with the greatest energy, and it was expected that the advance would commence about Jan. 5. Baton Rouge, the new base of operations, was swarming with troops, and is fully protected from any possible attack by the rebel forces.

A letter from Newbern, N. C., states that two of the cannon captured by Gen. Foster, during his late expedition, were taken by the rebels at the first battle of Bull Run.

CONGRESS.

Congress was again in session yesterday, the holiday recess being over. In the Senate, a joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut was presented, requesting a modification of the Internal Revenue law, so as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in different processes of manufacture. The Secretary of War sent in a communication, stating that no citizen, to his knowledge, or by his authority, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested him. Bills were introduced to promote the efficiency of the army and navy. A bill taxing bank-bills and all fractional currency was introduced by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio. A resolution condemning Gen. Grant's order expelling the Jews from his Department was introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, and laid over. A resolution was adopted, making inquiry of the Secretary of War as to the number of deserters from the army, and the steps taken to punish them. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of so consolidating the regiments now in the field that their maximum number shall be at least 1,020 men. The Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the duties on foreign paper. Two messages were received from the President—one regarding the appointment of officers to fill vacancies in the Departments, and the other calling attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of State relating to Consular pupils. The Bankrupt Bill was considered, after which the Senate went into Executive Session, and afterward adjourned.

In the House, the bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations, was passed. A bill defining the duties of the Clerk of the House, regarding new members, etc., was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, asked leave to introduce a bill authorizing the President to take possession of any State or district in rebellion, and establish a temporary Government for it. Objection was made by Mr. Vallandigham, and it went over. A bill authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, approving, ratifying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation, but it was objected to. A bill providing a State Government for Colorado, was referred to the Committee on Territories. A bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. A resolution was adopted making inquiry as to our relations with New-Granada. An inquiry was ordered regarding the loss of the *Monitor*. The Select Committee on the proposed ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario was revived. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in insurrectionary States. A resolution, offered by Mr. Blake, of Ohio, pledging the House anew to the support of the Executive, in putting down the rebellion, went over for debate. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, introduced a resolution making inquiry as to the payment of the loan of 1842. After some debate, the matter was postponed until Wednesday, and the House soon afterward adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from Albany that the Republican Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber, yesterday, and nominated Henry Sherwood, of Steuben, as candidate for Speakership, and Joseph B. Cushman, of Oneida, for Clerk. The Democratic Caucus nominated Hon. Gilbert Dean, of New-York, for Speaker. A Clerk was not nominated.

By the arrival off Cape Race of the steamship *City of Washington*, on Sunday morning, we have advices from Europe two days later than were brought by the *Asia*. The political news by the arrival is not important. The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* again harps on the intervention string, but with very poor success. The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* states that the British Government has issued orders that the *Alabama* be warned away from all British ports, and gives notice that if any more British property is destroyed steps will be taken to destroy her. The *Shipping Gazette*, however, contradicts this statement. The tenor of Secretary Seward's diplomatic correspondence is strongly condemned by the English Press. The Greek Assembly was in session, and it was thought it would confirm Prince Alfred as King. Cotton had further advanced in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and provisions were quiet. Consols were quoted at 92¼@92⅜.

The Albany *Argus*, of yesterday, says: "We understand the Democratic members will hold the usual caucus, preliminary to the organization of the Assembly, at the Senate Chamber, at 7 o'clock this evening. Courtesy has always given the Assembly Chamber to the majority, on such an occasion, but there being now a tie, on casting lots, the Republicans won the Assembly Chamber.

The new Board of Aldermen met at 12 o'clock yesterday and organized, pursuant to the Charter. Wm. Walsh, of the Second District, who is one of the old members, and who was formerly a member of Assembly, was elected President by acclamation, on motion of Mr. Ottiwell. The President's address on taking the chair, and also the Mayor's Annual Message, which was presented during the session and laid over for publication, will be found entire in the official proceedings of the Board, in another part of to-day's paper. The venerable clerk, David T. Valentine, Esq., was reëlected by acclamation, and in the same manner the messenger, M. T. P. Smith, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Boole presented a resolution, which was adopted, asking for the immediate appointment of the Committee on Finance, in order that they might give immediate attention to the various important subjects left over from last year. Messrs. Boole, Farley and Ottiwell were appointed the Committee. Then the Committee were discharged from consideration of the subject of transferring the control of the Central Park to the Street Commissioner, and it was laid over and made the special order for the next meeting. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. of Monday next.

The Board of Councilmen, for 1863, met and organized at 12 o'clock yesterday. Mr. Morgan Jones, who has twice before been President of the Board, was unanimously chosen President. The Clerk, Mr. James M. Sweeney, was unanimously reëlected. The Mayor's Annual Message was received and laid over for publication. The Board adjourned till 5 o'clock P. M. of Monday next.

Mr. Matthew T. Brennan, the new Comptroller, took his seat in the Finance Department at noon yesterday. The outgoing Comptroller, Mr. Robert T. Haws, welcomed his successor, introduced to him the several heads of Bureaus, turned over to him the seals and keys of the office, expressed his willingness to afford any future aid that might be desired of him by Mr. Brennan, and then retired. Mr. Brennan soon after made the following removals and appointments: Deputy Comptroller, William E. Warren, reappointed; Comptroller's Clerk, Chas. W. Lawrence *vice* William Allen; Collector of City Revenue, Chas. A. Loew *vice* Geo. H. Franklin; Superintendent of Market Rents and Fees, Matthias Gooderson *vice* Lewis J. Kirk; Auditor of Accounts, Wm. A. Herring *vice* E. V. Price, M. D.; Messenger, Roger Adams *vice* Michael McGowan.

The report of operations at the United States Mint in Philadelphia for the month of December shows that there were deposited of gold $315,302, and of silver $31,309—making an aggregate of $366,617. The coinage during the same time was $212,608 of gold, nearly all of which was in double eagles; $21,134 of silver, all in half and quarter dollars; and $54,350 of cents, making an aggregate coinage of $288,092. The whole number of pieces coined was 5,497,464.

The Chicago Board of Trade has passed resolutions excluding the *Times* of that city from its reading-room, and ordering that its commercial reporter shall be deprived of all privileges. The ground of this action is the disloyal tone of the editorial columns of the paper in question.

The new Monitor *Patapsco* was towed from the Philadelphia Navy-yard to Fort Mifflin, on Saturday, to take her powder on board. Several of the officers of the yard went as far as the fort in the *Patapsco*. It is supposed that she will remain in the Delaware, between Philadelphia and the Capes, until her convoy, the *Pawnee*, joins her. The latter has her crew on board, and was expected to leave yesterday.

There was renewed buoyancy in the Stock market yesterday, and prices advanced 1@1½ ₩ cent. on the speculative shares. Gold, 134⅜; Exchange, 148½ ₩ cent.

Breadstuffs were in good request yesterday, at firmer prices. Cotton and Coffee were brisker and dearer. Provisions were less freely purchased; Pork tended downward. Whisky was heavy and drooping. Sugars, Green Teas and Tallow attracted more attention. Hay and Hops were actively sought after. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Forty-fourth-street cattle market opened yesterday with about 3,000 fresh, and 200 stale cattle held over from last week. Trade was brisk at an advance of ½c. ₩ lb. over the prices quoted one week ago, ranging from 5½c.@6½c. for poor stock to 8c.@9c. for fair to good, and 10c. for a few prime fat steers. There were no premium bullocks on sale, and the small number of well-fed cattle in the yards caused an advance of ½c. on the best grades. Several additional droves are expected in for the sales of to-day, but no marked variation from yesterday's rates are anticipated.

Gov. Seymour and the Police.—We have done injustice to Gov. Seymour, and we hasten to correct it. We assumed that in summoning the Police Commissioners to appear before him on Saturday at 2 o'clock, to answer charges preferred against them, he intended to fix that time for hearing and deciding them. In this, it seems, we were mistaken. In his letter on the subject Gov. Seymour says "the object of the hearing was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and to decide *when and where* the charges should be investigated." They did not respond to his summons,—and he has decided that the hearing shall take place in the City of New-York "at an early day."

This is a very just and judicious decision. We regret that circumstances should have led us to suppose that he could give any other. But we must plead, in excuse, that we were not alone in supposing that he would remove the Commissioners summarily, in order to have their offices vacated during the recess of the Legislature. The *World* gave us to understand that the "change" desired "might be effected before Tuesday next," and the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, published under the official nose of His Excellency, indulged the same expectations which we expressed yesterday morning. That journal says:

> "The Governor issued an order for an appearance before him, with which the inculpated parties refused to comply! They were conscious of their guilt, and of their defencelessness; but there were other reasons for the contumacy. *The refusal must be taken as a confession by default; and we see no course left for the Governor, except to remove them forthwith.* * * *
>
> We give below the statement of the case, and the action of the Governor upon it. *He will, we presume, regard the recusancy of the Commissioners as a sufficient ground for vacating their offices, and will forthwith supply their places.*"

In common with the *Atlas and Argus* we have been disappointed. We trust our cotemporary will bear its disappointment as philosophically as we do ours.

The President's Proclamation.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 3d inst., has an able article commenting upon the President's proclamation of Emancipation. The following extract embodies the views of that journal in regard to this document:

> "We do not deny that the President, as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, may, in time of armed rebellion against the authority and Government of the United States, and while conducting war on slaveholding territory, *rightfully liberate slaves, so far as may be necessary to the success of his military operations.* And the measure of his power in this direction may be admitted to be commensurate with the military necessity under which he acts, and with the extent to which he can practically employ in services auxiliary to his operations, the slaves whom he actually liberates.
>
> But it is denied by many (and we are of their number) that the Executive Department of the Government has *the right* to 'order and declare' that slaves now held to service *by virtue of certain State laws* shall on a day fixed be 'then, thenceforward, and forever free.' For this style of language proceeds on the assumption that the Executive branch of the Government is, because of the enlarged powers conferred upon it in the name of 'military necessity,' endowed with legitimate authority *to repeal or suspend the laws of certain States as respects Slavery.* It implies that the President has a paramount *de jure control over the law of Slavery*, insomuch that he could retain that law in its validity and in its obligation on the slave from the 22d of last September to the 1st of January, 1863, and unbind its sanctions after the latter date.
>
> As we understand the matter, there is a great difference between the assumption of this prerogative right, *which is legislative in its nature*, and the emancipation of slaves as the necessary incident of actual military operations, or as the consequence of legal conviction for treason. It is, as we have already said, to enact a political solecism for the 'Executive Government' to *declare* slaves legally free where the President has and can have no legal jurisdiction over the law of Slavery. It is to carry into one 'department the style and language belonging exclusively to another sphere of political ideas.
>
> A single citation from the recent annual message of the President, will serve to show the incongruity as well as inefficacy of this 'war measure.' In that message, arguing in favor of his project for emancipation with compensation to owners, Mr. Lincoln said:
>
> 'The liberation of the slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property.'
>
> It will hardly be pretended that any mere words of the President, however solemnly uttered, can avail to do that which it is not in the power of words to do—'*to destroy property.*' As in the case of 'other property,' so in that of 'slave property;' if it be 'destroyed,' it must be *by the actual application of force, and not by the promulgation of a decree. And the force is as vigorous without the decree as with it.*
>
> Where the President has no control over the law of any relation, his sole authority over that relation must result from actual force applied under stress of military necessity. *And this actual force may be legitimately applied wherever or whenever it is necessary to enforce the laws.* If, then, the President, instead of assuming to *declare* slaves free, had announced his purpose, in conducting the war within certain districts, *to hold and treat all slaves as free*, so far as they should come under the Federal sway, he would have avoided the objection which justly lies against a mere edict of emancipation. Those who love the Union better than Slavery may be prepared to see Slavery overthrown wherever it stands in the way of National authority, but they are not prepared to admit that the President can, by the breath of his mouth, make or unmake the law of freedom and bondage. For to *declare* slaves free does not lie within the province of the Executive Department of the National Government on any theory of the President's duty, whether as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy or as a civil ruler, nor can he consistently exercise this *legislative* function any more in a time of war than of peace. *But to make slaves free may not only rightfully, but must almost necessarily be the incident of his Executive duties in conducting large military operations on slaveholding territory.*"

It is useless to deny that there is very great force in these suggestions. They confirm fully the opinions we have more than once expressed as to the *form* which should have been given to this decree. If it had been issued as a *military order*, addressed to Generals in actual command, prescribing their conduct in certain specified emergencies, and directing the application of force to the enfranchisement of slaves under certain circumstances, it would have avoided all these objections, without in the slightest degree impairing or lessening its practical effect.

As we remarked in our comments on the Proclamation the day after it was issued, the *form* given to it may become absolutely essential to its validity. Suppose at some future time a negro should claim his freedom under that Proclamation,—or a master should reclaim his slave in spite of it: the Supreme Court would, in the end, have to decide the question of its constitutionality. Certainly it is a matter of the utmost importance, that whatever action is taken on this momentous subject, should be such as will stand the severest tests to which it can be subjected. Yet we doubt very much whether the Proclamation will stand this test. We think every dispassionate person must feel some doubt whether the Supreme Court will decide that the President has power to repeal State laws on the *subject of Slavery*, or to continue those laws in force, according to his judgment of the military necessities of the moment. Practically, it may prove to be very difficult to return to bondage three millions of negroes declared to be free by Executive proclamation. But this is not enough. It should be *legally*, as well as physically, impossible. The President's action should have been so shaped into conformity with his actual powers under the Constitution as to leave no shadow of doubt concerning its validity.

Nor is it too late to cure this defect, if it exists. The Proclamation has been issued and may or may not prove to be valid. *But why should not the President follow it with a military order on the same subject and aiming at the same result?* Why should he not, in explicit terms, command every General of the army, when he enters upon Slaveholding territory, to deprive the rebels of the aid and support of their slaves, by setting them free and maintaining them in their freedom? This would be strictly within the scope of his rightful powers as they are defined by the *National Intelligencer*. It would be in the clear and unmistakable exercise of his powers as Commander-in-Chief of the army. It would not be a legislative act in any sense, nor would it involve any interference with, or assumed sovereignty over, the laws of any State on the subject of Slavery. It would be the direct "application of military force" under military necessity, and as such would be entirely free from the objections which may be urged against the promulgation of a sweeping decree of emancipation.

Practically, the effect of such a Military Order would be just as complete as that of a Proclamation. In terms the latter covers all the rebellious States:—but every one understands, and no one better than the President, that its actual force will be restricted to the territory in possession of our armies.

We beg leave to commend this matter to those Democratic presses which have been greatly distressed lest the Proclamation should prove to be *brutum fulmen*,—a mere "Pope's bull against the Comet." We sympathize with them somewhat, because to some extent we share their apprehensions. We should be quite as sorry as they could be to see it thus fail of its intended effect. Let us, then, have it put beyond all peradventure. The Proclamation has been issued, and has met the demands of that numerous and clamorous class of our fellow-citizens who love high-sounding words,—who think that it is the rolling thunder instead of the lightning flash that does execution. Now let us have something which will stand fire, even if the Proclamation fails. Let us have a Military Order, commanding the enfranchisement, by military force, of every slave who may be aiding, directly or indirectly, the rebel cause.

A State Asked to Abet Treason.

Interpose—that is the word. The State of New-Jersey is called upon by a piebald squad of Know-Nothings and Democrats to "interpose to arrest the existing civil war." In this there is nothing surprising. It has long been known that the breed of New-York politicians which furnished two Major-Generals to the rebel army, is not extinct. They live, and so far as has been observable, retain every traitorous affinity. Nor is it very strange that individuals of similar instincts should be found in the New-Jersey Legislature. Probably there never yet was a legislative body altogether free from faithless men. But the story told to us that there is some chance that a majority of the Legislature in question will seriously undertake what is asked of them, is utterly incredible. It cannot be that any party majority dare so dishonor their State—least of all a State so justly proud of its revolutionary history.

Interposition from any quarter is a crime against the nation. If foreign, it is war; if domestic, it is treason. There can be no such thing as an innocent attempt to come between this Government and the rebels who have defied its authority and are attacking its existence. A Government may sacrifice much to circumstances, but one thing it cannot sacrifice without self-destruction—its own supremacy. The living principle of every Government is the right to govern. It cannot voluntarily put that right in abeyance for an instant; and whoever would force it to do so involuntarily must be its enemy. Were the Union simply a league between State sovereignties, to be dissolved at pleasure, as was held by Mr. Calhoun, there might consistently be mediation. But that is the very idea which all loyal men have repelled from the beginning. This is a nation, not a pact. "We the people" established it—as the first line of the Constitution declares—not we the States. This Constitution is fundamental *law*, not simply a convenient arrangement. The administrators and legislators at Washington are a government, not simply a managing committee. To this government allegiance is due, not simply good will; and resistance to it is rebellion, not simply a change of policy. We say therefore that, if the Government itself is to continue, its authority must be maintained. No procedure is to be tolerated that involves any suspension of that authority. To bargain with the seceders, is to accredit the rebellion. Whatever the form of settlement, the buying of a peace must necessarily carry with it an abdication of all legitimate power.

They ask that New-Jersey should move for a National Convention. To what end? Is it so to change the Constitution that the rebels may be constitutionally remitted to their independence? Or is it to subsidize them into a continued connection with it by incorporating new privileges and immunities for Slavery and future Secession? It is impossible that a National Convention, at the present time, should have any other than one of those two ends. But the one is disunion, pure and simple. The mere mode of consummating and recognizing it don't in the least affect its essence. The other—even if it were practicable, which it is not—would be rewarding rebellion, and establishing a premium upon menaces and hostile acts for all coming time. Secession itself would not only be amnestied, but would be exalted into a sacred right. The Government might better die at once than purchase its life by parting with its highest attribute. Without authority, it could maintain only a perpetually harassed and precarious existence—a disgrace to the republican name, and a byeword among the nations.

With the Convention, it is proposed there should be an armistice. We spurned the idea when suggested by France. Even Englishmen derided it. How can New-Jersey make it any the more worthy? We might as well give the rebels peace forever as to give them an armistice. It would serve them as a breathing spell for recruiting their waning strength. It would open the doors of their ports for the replenishment of every needed supply, and for letting out millions of bales of cotton which would secure them their highest necessity—a credit abroad. Short of a positive acknowledgment of their independence, the rebels could not possibly ask a greater boon than a temporary cessation of hostilities. If we find it difficult to put them down now, it would be tenfold more difficult thereafter. This would be so palpable that it is certain that the war once suspended would never be renewed. The North would be discouraged. Jeff. Davis would be master of the situation, and would command a treaty of peace on his own terms.

It is impossible to believe that New-Jersey, or any other really loyal State, can lend itself to interposition, so fatal to the authority of the Government in theory, and so directly calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebel enemy, in practical application. She cannot do it without bringing upon her clear escutcheon a stain that time will never efface. Every loyal State is now forming a record for honor or dishonor that will live forever. The great Rebellion will ever remain the most memorable and conspicuous passage in the annals of the Republic. Future generations will study it, and learn every portion of it by heart, just as we have done in respect to the revolution that severed us from England. The struggle to uphold the Government is a stern ordeal, testing, as nothing else could, the stuff each State is made of. If at the height of that struggle, when the Government had summoned its best strength to give a deathblow to treason, any State should undertake to stay its arm, so as to give the parricidal enemy a better chance, or should beg the Government to propitiate its enemy by new favors, the name of that State would be the synonyme of false-heartedness through all coming time. But this is impossible. No serious attempt of the kind will be made. It would be ridiculously impotent, as well as wickedly faithless. Whatever factious politicians may plot, the determination of the people to maintain the authority of their Government is fixed, and it will be sublimely accomplished. The rebellion will not be bought off; it will be crushed out. And the glorious record which every Free State has made up hitherto will be consistently carried out to the last syllable of the chapter.

Tennessee and the Southwest.

The fighting at Murfreesboro closed with the close of the last week. The serious work extended only over Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, though there was heavy skirmishing for several days preceding the general actions, as well as on the Saturday following them. The result of the engagements was an undisputed victory to our army. Though the rebels gained certain important advantages on the first two days during which the battle raged, and though on the afternoon of the third day they advanced in great force, and opened the attack, yet before nightfall they were driven from the ground with such serious loss that their whole army was compelled to fall back, and after a show of fight on Saturday, they fled southward, in the direction, it is said, of Tullahoma. On Sunday, Rosecrans, with his victorious army, marched up to Murfreesboro, and yesterday occupied it. Rosecrans, in his official report, says that part of his force had commenced a pursuit of the enemy, but of any results of this we as yet do not know. The losses are, happily, not as heavy as might have been inferred from the first accounts we had of the engagements. Gen. Rosecrans states that his medical director estimates the wounded at fifty-five hundred and the killed at a thousand. The rebels admit a loss nearly as great during the first two days fighting.

Thus, triumphantly for our arms has ended one of the most obstinately fought battles in the Southwest. Rosecrans completely achieved the purpose he had set out from Nashville to effect. He defeated and routed the enemy, captured their stronghold and seems to be making good the pursuit. If the pursuit is followed up with even moderate vigor, it will be impossible for the rebels to make a stand short of Stephenson, Alabama, or perhaps they will put the Tennessee River between themselves and our army, and retreat to their fortified position at Chattanooga.

The rebels have now no force of any strength in East Tennessee. They brought every available regiment in the Southwest to Murfreesboro, and had not Gen. Curtis cut the railroad at Knoxville, which connects with Virginia, they would probably have taken advantage of the quiet in the East to send reinforcements from there. We only fear that Rosecrans will not be able to detach a force to march into East Tennessee, and take advantage of this condition of affairs.

In this engagement our ever victorious Army of the Southwest has again covered itself with glory. For endurance, for valor, for prompt obedience to orders, reckless of consequences, for every soldierly quality, it could not be surpassed. It is bringing about great results for the nation and for the Union, and it receives the gratitude and applause of the whole country.

Beside this good news from Murfreesboro, we have also intelligence this morning of quite a neat and important victory gained in Western Tennessee, on the west bank of the Tennessee River. On New-Year's day, Gen. Sullivan set out with a body of some six thousand men to attack the rebel force under Forrest, who for many weeks has been ravaging West Tennessee, and destroying Grant's line of communication. Sullivan defeated the great marauder completely, with a loss to the latter of fourteen hundred in killed and wounded, beside prisoners and cannon. This is a very valuable success, as it will enable Gen. Grant to prosecute his Mississippi campaign without the danger of a fire in the rear.

The news from Vicksburgh also is cheering. Gen. Grant transmits a statement from a rebel newspaper that the place was actually in possession of our troops, and our own dispatches, which announce further successful fighting to that of which we had previously heard, render the statement highly probable.

The campaign of 1863 has opened auspiciously all over the Southwest. From the upper waters of the Arkansas, across to the Mississippi and the Tennessee and thence to Middle Tennessee and the hills in the Eastern part of the State, we hear everywhere the shouts of victory. The work in the Southwest now is not very heavy, and there is no doubt that it will all be finished up before Spring.

Gold from Colorado.—Probably half the people of New-York are yet unaware that there is a political territorial organism in the United States called *Colorado*, which is rapidly rising to the proportions of a State, and is even now contributing largely to the National wealth. Many of those who have heard of the Territory, have simply a cloudy and undefined idea that it is situated somewhere beyond the great plains and in the region of the Rocky Mountains.

For its geographical bearing, we refer the uninformed to any very recent map or atlas. For the history of its gold discoveries, we refer them to the American Cyclopedia, under the head of "Pike's Peak. But from a gentleman officially connected with the territory, we learn a fact or two concerning its gold product and prospects which will surprise some people.

The actual amount of gold taken from the soil of Colorado during the year just gone by, reaches the value of about *six millions of dollars*; and an agent of the Government who has just returned from an inspection of the mining operations, states that the mines now being worked will produce during the present year over *twelve million dollars* worth of gold. The mining is mostly quartz mining, and the gold is taken out by heavy machinery. There are about thirty thousand inhabitants in the Territory, and the extraordinary prosperity it is enjoying is attracting both capital and emigration. The effects of the war are little felt out there, and such questions as rich leads, big strikes, and contested claims cause more excitement than the great battles of which they hear from the States. The Territory raised a regiment of men for the Government, which has done and is still doing most excellent service in New-Mexico.

From the silver mining Territory of Nevada, still nearer to the setting sun than Colorado, we hear most wonderful accounts of mining prosperity; and the dozen great bars of silver which the generous people of the Territory have sent as a contribution to the Army Sanitary Commission, indicate both their wealth and patriotism.

The amount of gold which we received from California during last year, was nearly ten millions less than in 1861, and, if we do not capture or sink the *Alabama*, it will probably be very far short this year. But our supplies from Colorado, which will come overland, will probably make up the deficit. There will undoubtedly be a very large emigration to the Territory from the Western States in the coming Spring.

The Tribune and the Telegraph.

The *Tribune* and the Times are members of the Press Association. One of the rules of that body prescribes that whatever news may be received by telegraph, except from certain designated points, shall be shared in common—each paper paying its proportion of the expense. On Saturday morning, under this rule, we received from the *Tribune* certain dispatches from Nashville, in time to publish them in a small part of our edition of that morning. Early in the succeeding day we received a bill for the same—which was promptly paid as the following document will show:

Office of the Tribune, New-York, Jan. 3, 1863.
The Times: To the Tribune Association, Dr.
Jan. 3.—To dispatches from Nashville........$250 39
One-fourth.............................62 60
Received payment.
F. J. OTTERSON, for Tribune Association.

Having occasion to reprint these dispatches the next day, we apologized for some confusion in their arrangement, and spoke of them as "from our correspondent." Whereupon we are treated to a long paragraph from the *Tribune*, of which the following is a specimen

> "'We republish,' it says, 'the *letter of our correspondent*, with the proper corrections.' On this statement of the Times we have two remarks to make: first, that whatever 'circumstantial and graphic account' that paper may have published in a 'very much confused and impaired' condition on Saturday, it certainly was not that one which it thus apologizes for reproducing on Sunday; and secondly, that that which it thus introduces on Sunday as the republished letter of its own correspondent is not a letter from any correspondent of its own whatever, but is, paragraph for paragraph, line for line, letter for letter, the special dispatch of the special correspondent of the *Tribune*, now with Gen. Rosecrans' army, *received by us, and by us alone*, and published by us in a second edition of this journal at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning. In other words, the writer of the paragraph in the Times *is guilty of about as many falsehoods, implied and direct, as he wrote lines, and this from two motives*: first, that it might gain for itself credit for energy in procuring and publishing early and important intelligence which, in this case, at least, does not belong to it; and, secondly, that it *might deprive a cotemporary, to whom it belongs, of that credit*," &c., &c.

We have very little to say to the *Tribune* in reply to all this. Having paid for our share of this correspondence we supposed we were entitled to speak of it as "ours." The *Herald* and the *World* each paid its quarter of the cost, and the *Tribune* paid no more. It belonged to us all in common, and the *Tribune's* claim of exclusive ownership is utterly without foundation.

As for the *Tribune's* swagger about superior "energy" and "enterprise," it may pass for what it is worth. If it does our neighbor any good, we are glad of it—though we regret the necessity which compels a resort to it. We have not the slightest fear of its doing us any hurt. But if the *Tribune* assumes the exclusive ownership of such dispatches, is it unreasonable to request it hereafter not to ask us to pay its bills?

It may not be amiss to add that the dispatch, which the *Tribune* says was from its "Special Correspondent," was published *verbatim* in the Chicago [illegible] and the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday last.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—We need not call attention to the very able message of Mayor OPDYKE, which we publish this morning. He touches upon national as well as local affairs, and with a few brief yet vigorous paragraphs upon the aspect of the war, gives credit to New-York for its liberal contributions of men and material resources to the Government. The City finances, its sanitary condition, its harbor defences, the Central Park, the Board of Education, the Department of Public Charities and Correction, the Fire Department and all other local interests are lucidly and effectively discussed; the defects of our Charter are pointed out, and many highly important suggestions made. No abler document has ever issued from the chief functionary of this metropolis.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS IN SESSION AGAIN.

The Falsity of Foreign Intervention Rumors.

The Financial Affairs of the Government.

Proposed Consolidation of Regiments in the Field.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5, 1863.

THE RUMORS OF FOREIGN INTERVENTION.

The rumors that are in circulation concerning renewed menaces or offers of intervention, I have reason to believe, are without foundation. Not a syllable has been heard here by either the French or the English Minister, indicating any purpose on the part of England and Russia to revise their decision declining to join France in an offer of mediation, or on the part of France to make that offer alone.

On the contrary, I have very good authority for saying that the remarks of your Paris correspondent in this morning's TIMES give the exact state of the case. Mr. DAYTON, I think it will be found, did not wait for instructions before replying to the letter of the French Secretary. He wrote him a very long and able letter, going over the whole ground, and answering him point by point. M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS replied to this *from Compiegne*, where he was then staying with the Emperor,—writing, doubtless, with his full knowledge and concurrence. In this reply he says that the offer of mediation is not to be renewed for the present,—that it was a purely friendly act, and that the French Government *is not hostile to the Government of the United States, nor opposed to the perpetuity of the Union.*

This is the latest authentic intelligence on the subject, and ought to silence the current rumors of an opposite character.

SUSTAINING THE PRESIDENT.

A joint resolution is expected to be reported to-morrow, from the House Judiciary Committee, fully sustaining the President's emancipation policy, and providing for the immediate emancipation of the slaves under his proclamation, together with compensation to loyal owners.

THE NEWS FROM THE WEST.

Thinly disguised traitors here had become very bold and insolent under the joint influences of a supposed rebel success in Tennessee and the Democratic audacity in New-York. The last news from the West, however, has completetely changed the whole tone of current comment.

THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

As systematic efforts seem to have been made in the columns of certain journals, and in other quarters, to create the impression that the Government intends to abandon the policy of collecting its duties and paying its interest in gold, we wish to advise the public that there is not the least foundation for such belief. The Secretary of the Treasury is confidently calculating that a speedy absorption of the old Demand notes in the payment of duties will soon place the Government in receipt of sufficient gold, through the same channel, to pay all specie debts heretofore contracted.

A prominent member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and representing the views of a large majority of that Committee, to-day declared that whatever else might happen, it was certain that both the duties on imports and the interest on the Public Debt would continue to be paid in gold. One or two members are supposed to favor the payment in legal tender notes of the interest on debts hereafter contracted, but even this proposition meets with no favor from the Committee as a whole, or the Department of the Treasury.

Secretary CHASE having learned, this evening, that Mr. COX, of the House, is very anxious in regard to a resolution passed before the adjournment, calling for a statement on a number of topics of financial interest, and which statement the Secretary has been unable to make, owing to the recess of Congress, intends to relieve this painful suspense to-morrow by giving the information so much desired.

The Committee of Ways and Means had a full meeting to-day, the absent members having all returned. Among the measures under consideration was Secretary CHASE's original bill, his project submitted on Saturday for temporary relief, and various bills of individual members. No conclusions were formally reached, and the Committee adjourned till to-morrow, when they expect to be able to complete a bill for presentation on Wednesday.

CONSOLIDATION.

Senator WILSON, of Massachusetts, to-day introduced the following very important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to consider the expediency of consolidating the regiments in the field, so that the maximum number in each shall be at least 1,020 effective men.

THE PAPER DUTIES.

Senator MCDOUGALL to-day introduced the following very important resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing the import duties on foreign paper.

The Ways and Means Committee have also this subject under consideration, and it is understood they will report a bill in harmony with the above resolution.

THE WOUNDED IN THE WEST.

The Surgeon-General will leave here on Wednesday for the battle-field in the West, personally to superintend the care of the wounded. The rebels, before leaving Holly Springs, destroyed our hospitals there, containing twenty-five hundred beds.

WOUNDED SENT NORTH.

Five hundred wounded, from the hospitals here, were sent to Philadelphia to-day. More will be sent to the same destination to-morrow.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day, additional documentary evidence was read, comprising over seventy-five official dispatches relative to the Shenandoah campaign of June, 1862. Gen. SIGEL is expected to submit a statement to the Court in a few days, in answer to the last question asked him.

THE PORTER COURT-MARTIAL.

In the Porter Court-Martial, Lieut.-Col. BRINTON, of the Second Pennsylvania Cavalry, confirmed the statements of previous witnesses as to the darkness and impassable condition of the roads on the night of Aug. 27. An orderly-sergeant, who accompanied Capt. POPE, when he delivered the order from Gen. POPE to Gen. PORTER, Aug. 29, testified that they left POPE's quarters at 4:30 P. M.; that the road was bad, and they proceeded slowly. Gen. ROBERTS, of POPE's Staff, testified that he thought that on Aug 29 the enemy had but a cavalry force of observation and a small force in front of PORTER, but he was not within a mile and a half of PORTER's front.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Judge OTTO, of Indiana, a prominent lawyer of that State, will probably be offered the position of Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. DURYEE.

Gen. DURYEE, after waiting patiently for eight weeks to be assigned to his old command, and it having become apparent to him that there is a settled determination on the part of a portion of the officers of the Regular army to ignore his just rights, as well those of every other volunteer officer in the army, has sent the following letter to the Secretary of War:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: This is to respectfully represent that I now hold the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers and that in consequence of various causes, among which is a deprivation of my rank, by the assigning of an officer of much inferior grade to the command of the division to which I am entitled by virtue of *ability*, seniority, and military law, and believing that I have won upon the battle-field, that which a soldier holds most dear, "promotion," I cannot consistently with a proper sense of dignity and self-respect submit to these wrongs, and serve the Government with the zeal and enthusiasm which is so essential to success. Consequently, and in the most respectful manner, I tender this my resignation.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,
BRIG.-GEN. A. DURYEE.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

THE NEWS FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Secretary STANTON this afternoon replied to Representatives COLFAX and DENNIS' request for information, as follows:

"We have a telegram from ROSECRANS to HALLECK, in which he details the operations as successful on our side down to Saturday. Another from Gen. MITCHELL, at Nashville to me, which speaks of things as entirely favorable on our side, and with confident predictions of our entire success and the destruction of the enemy. Another from the operator at Nashville this morning, in which he says the news from headquarters this morning is decidedly cheering. A telegram from GRANT says that the rebel newspapers at Grenada say the Yankees are in Vicksburgh. This ought to satisfy a reasonable appetite."

WAYS AND MEANS

The bill introduced by Representative SPAULDING to-day, to provide ways and means for the support of the Government, and which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, proposes the issue of five hundred millions of dollars, of twenty-year six per cent. bonds, interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be disposed of at the best price that can be obtained for them in lawful money or certificates of indebtedness, or for interest-bearing Treasury Notes. It also provides for the issue of three hundred millions dollars six per cent. Treasury Notes, or Bonds redeemable at the close of the war, in one, two, and three years, interest payable semi-annually in coin, to be paid to the creditors of the Government, and convertible, at the will of the holder, with the accrued interest, into legal tender notes receivable for all dues to the Government except Customs, and may be sold by the Secretary of the Treasury, at not less than par, to any one desiring to purchase them. It also provides for the issue of three hundred million dollars legal tender notes, if the exigencies of the public service shall require it, convertible at any time into twenty-year six per cent. bonds, at par, and for the issuing of notes of fractional parts of a dollar, in lieu of postal currency, to be engraved and printed in the Treasury buildings. Penalties are provided for counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations of the notes and bonds issued under this act, and $600,000 are appropriated to carry the act into effect.

THE GERMANS AND THE PROCLAMATION.

A numerous delegation of Germans, representing nine States of the Union, with JOHN BEITMANN, of Washington, as their Chairman, to-day waited on the President at the Executive Mansion with a loyal and highly patriotic address, congratulating the President upon the issue of his Proclamation of the 1st instant, referring with laudable pride to the loyalty and patriotism of the German citizens during this rebellion, and pleading the same fealty in all the future, whatever fortune it may unfold, and especially commending the attention of the President, Mr. ELI THAYER and his scheme for the loyal colonization of Florida, stating that thousands of German citizens were ready and anxious to share the fortunes of the enterprise. The President received the delegation with much cordiality, heartily acknowledging the indebtedness of the country to the stable and steadfast loyalty of the German people, referring, with manly sympathy, to their numbers and sacrifices in the field; and he assured the delegation that Mr. THAYER's plan for Florida colonization had received the earnest and cordial attention of himself and Cabinet, and that while recent military events had forced the postponement of this enterprise for the time, by demanding the entire attention and powers of the Government elsewhere, yet he trusted the delay was for but a few days. The Germans retired greatly pleased with the interview.

THE DISCHARGE OF PRISONERS.

L. C. TURNER, Judge Advocate, charged with the responsibility of discharges of persons imprisoned for alleged disloyalty, says, in his official report, there were four persons imprisoned in the Old Capitol Prison, but not by order of the War Department,—Messrs. D. A. MAHONEY, JOHN H. MULKEY, D. SHEWARD, and ANDREW D. DUFF, who made oath, Nov. 11, 1862, before their discharge, at their own request, among other things, that they would not, at any future time, commence an action against the officers of any State, or of the United States, for causing their arrest. This was after they had refused to take an unconditional oath of allegiance, and after certain civil officers of Illinois had been annoyed by vexatious suits for certain arrests, and was voluntarily proposed by the prisoners as an inducement toward their release.

TAKING BANK-NOTES, ETC.

The bill introduced by Senator SHERMAN to-day proposes a tax of two per centum on the largest amount of notes any Bank may have outstanding at any time during the year, to be levied on the 1st of July each year, and ten per centum on the largest amount of fractional notes similarly outstanding.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The President, to-day, nominated to the Senate Judge USHER, now Assistant Secretary of the Interior, to be Secre-tary of the Interior, to supply the existing vacancy.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department has ordered Commander BANKHEAD, Lieut. GREENE and Acting Master's Mate WILLIAMS, late of the *Monitor*, to the steamer *Florida* at New-York. Lieut.-Commander MEAD has been ordered to ordnance duty at Washington.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations:

E. C. Banfield, of Massachusetts, Consul to Algiers.

Henry M. Canfield, of Connecticut, Consul to Athens.

James A. Kennedy to be Consul at Guayaquil, *vice* James Ledegraw, resigned.

John H. Freeman, Surveyor of Customs at Madison, Ind., *vice* Robert P. Jones, resigned.

Capt. Thomas Turner to be a Commodore, *vice* Wm. M. Glendy, whose nomination is withdrawn, and transferred to the list of Captains on the retired list.

Commander Charles Steedman to be Captain.

Lieut. Commander Abney Read to be Commander.

Lieut. George H. Perkins to be Lieutenant-Commander.

Lieuts. Moeller, Bowers, Lynch, Whiting and Woolsey to be Commanders in the navy on the reserved list.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) presented the joint resolution of the Legislature of Connecticut, reqesting their Senators to procure such modification of the law providing for an internal revenue, as to prevent the accumulation of taxes on the same article in the different processes of manufacture. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate a letter from the owners of the steamer *Thames*, of the Banks Expedition.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) objected to the reading of the letter, and it was referred to a Select Committee.

The Vice-President also presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the Annual Report of Professor A. D. BACHE, of the Coast Survey; also a communication from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate, stating that no citizen, to his knowledge, or by his authority, had been required to take any oath or obligation not to bring any suit or action against those who arrested them, and transmitting the report of Major TURNER, Advocate-General.

The Vice-President also presented several communications from the Secretary of the Navy; all of which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented the petition of P. SAUNDERS & Co., colored persons, merchant tailors, in Hartford, Conn., protesting against being taxed under the United States law, they not being citizens, and not being taxed by the State law.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition, asking for the modification of the Internal Revenue law as regards ale and beer.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the artillery arm of the service. Referred.

Mr. SUMNER gave notice of a bill to prevent correspondence with rebels.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the army. Referred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to amend the act for the collection of direct taxes in the insurrectionary districts, the object of the amendment being to reserve certain military sites from sale. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill taxing bank bills and all fractional currency.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, reciting the order of Gen. U. S. GRANT expelling the Jews from his Department, and stating that many citizens of Paducah, Ky., had been driven from their homes by military authority, without any specific charges; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate that said order of Major-Gen. GRANT is condemned as tyrannical, usurping and unjust, and the President is requested to countermand the same.

Laid over.

Mr. NESMITH offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to report to the Senate the number of officers and privates who have deserted from the army since July 1, 1861; and what steps have been taken to punish these men for crime of desertion. Adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Claims to inquire into the expediency of providing for the repayment of interest to the States of Massachusetts and Maine in consequence of an advance to the United States in 1812 and 1851. Adopted.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of so consolidating the regiments now in the field, so that their maximum number shall be at least 1,020 men. Adopted.

Mr. MCDOUGAL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of modifying or abolishing import duties on foreign paper. Adopted.

A message was received from the President, submitting to Congress the expediency of extending to the other Departments of the Government the authority conferred on the President by the act of May, 1792, to appoint, temporarily, persons to discharge the duties of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury and Secretary of War, in case of death, absence or sickness.

A message was also received from the President, desiring the consideration of Congress on that part of the report of the Secretary of State which refers to the subject of consular pupils.

Both messages were ordered to be printed, and referred.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) the bill from the House to raise volunteers for the defence of the State of Kentucky was taken up. Mr. DAVIS, at some length, urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) was opposed to the policy of establishing a special force for the defence of special localities.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, was willing to vote for the bill if amended so as to reduce the number from 20,000 to 10,000, and so as to exclude them from the bounty to soldiers enlisted for the war. He would have but a small portion of them mounted troops, as the raising of mounted troops had been attended with great expense and many abuses. We had raised in this war 60,000 cavalry, and they had been of very little service, comparatively.

After further discussion, on motion of Mr. CLARK the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Bankrupt bill was then taken up, the question pending on the amendment of Mr. DOOLITTLE, to exempt homesteads from execution, in accordance with the laws of the different States.

Mr. MCDOUGALL addressed the Senate in favor of the passage of a uniform Bankrupt act, referring to the necessity and good policy of a sound Bankrupt bill, and he also spoke in favor of the pending amendment.

The Senate went into Executive session, at the conclusion of which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Speaker has appointed Messrs. TRAIN, BINGHAM, VIBBARD, CAMPBELL and LEARY, as a Select Committee, to inquire whether any Government officer or employe, directly or indirectly, has interest in any banking-house or moneyed institution having contracts with the Government.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to annul and abrogate all treaties with certain Sioux Indians of Minnesota, and to relieve the sufferers by the late depredations. It appropriates $1,500,000 out of, and thus extinguishes, the Trust Funds of these Indians. For the purpose of ascertaining the amounts to persons entitled to indemnity, three Commissioners are to be appointed to entertain and hear complaints, &c. A reserve of 160 acres is to be set apart for each of those Indians who exerted themselves to stay the massacres. They are also to receive fifty dollars each, their lands are to be stocked, and they are to be provided with agricultural implements.

Upon taking the vote upon the passage of the bill, no quorum voted. The vote stood 64 against 13.

After a call of the House, the bill was passed by a vote of 78 against 17.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) on leave introduced a bill defining the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It provides that the Clerk shall not enter on the rolls the name of any person claiming to be elected by virtue of the proclamation of any Military Governor or commander of any State or district which has been declared in insurrection against the lawful authority of the United States. He shall enter the names only of those who present certificates of election duly authenticated by the Governors of the loyal States. From and after the passage of this act a quorum of each House shall consist of a majority of those elected from the loyal States. In counting the electoral vote the same rule is to be observed, and no State shall be counted excepting those represented in Congress at the time of the Presidential election.

Mr. ASHLEY asked leave to report a bill authorizing the President to take military possession of any State or district now or hereafter in insurrection or rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the United States, and establish temporary governments, to be protected by the military and naval forces; governments thus established to be maintained until such time as the loyal citizens shall coöperate in reorganizing the State Governments and return to the authority of the United States. In addition to a Governor and other officers, there shall be a Provisional Council with legislative powers, and a Supreme Court of three judges, to continue until otherwise directed by law. No law shall be passed by the Council establishing or recognizing the existence of Slavery, or declaring the right of one man to property in another; no act to be valid which shall be disapproved by Congress; ports of entry or delivery to be established, &c., until the State Governments be reestablished. It shall not be lawful for any person acting under military authority in any disloyal district or State to authorize an election of electors for President or Vice-President.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) objected to a second reading of the bill.

The Speaker decided that, as no notice has been given of an intention to introduce the bill, the objection was well taken.

Mr. CLEMENTS, of Tennessee, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the raising of a volunteer force for the defence of Tennessee.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.,) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution approving, ratifying and affirming the Emancipation Proclamation of the 1st of January.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, objected to its introduction, as no notice had been given.

Mr. LOW, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a bill supplemental to the act establishing a mint at San Francisco, and also a bill providing for the survey of the swamp and overflowed lands of California. Referred.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, setting apart land for the construction of a railroad in Washington Territory.

Mr. BARNET, of Colorado Territory, introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Territories, providing a State Government for Colorado; also a bill providing for the entry of lands on the site whereon Denver City is located.

Mr. SPAULDING, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill providing ways and means for the support of the Government. Referred.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, setting apart the old Hall of Representatives for a statuary hall. He said the old Hall was now a receptacle of rubbish, dirt and cobwebs. The States, doubtless, would furnish statuary for the adornment of that place, which could not be used to advantage for any other purpose.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) asked the gentleman whether, should Mississippi send the statue of JEFF. DAVIS, it would be placed there. He (COLFAX) would not commit himself in advance of any such act.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the President, through the Secretary of State, to inform the House why the American Minister to New Grenada has not presented his credentials to the Government of that country, and why Señor MURILLO has not been recognized as Minister to this country; and what negotiations, if any, have taken place between this Government and Gen. HERRON, as the representative of the Ospinas Government, since the latter went out of existence.

On motion of Mr. SAMUEL C. FESSENDEN, a resolution was adopted looking to an examination into our Indian relations generally, in order to secure peace and Indian rights.

On motion of Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) a resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the loss of the *Monitor*, with the view of ascertaining the cause thereof, and whether such vessels cannot be made safe and seaworthy.

On motion of Mr. VAN HORN, of New-York, (Rep.,) the House revived the Select Committee to whom were referred the papers relating to a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution, which passed, providing that the Government shall furnish transportation to sick and wounded soldiers who have been furloughed or discharged, as well as to the remains of those who have died or been killed in the service.

On motion of Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Judiciary Committee was instructed to report a bill providing for the protection of loyal citizens in their persons and property in insurrectionary States.

Mr. BLAKE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the House earnestly desire the most speedy and effectual measures to put down the rebellion. Any proposition for peace or the cessation of hostilities on any other terms than the unconditional submission of the rebels would be pusillanimous and traitorous. And the members of the House give the most earnest assurances to the people of the United States that they will cheerfully cooperate with the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy in any measures deemed proper, compatible with the Constitution and in accordance with the laws of civilized warfare, to protect our brave soldiers and sailors. And further, the only alternative our Government can and ought to offer at this time to the rebels, is to submit or to be conquered.

The House refused to second the demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolution, and it went over under the rule, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM saying he wished to debate it.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) offered the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to this House his reasons, if any, for neglecting to answer the resolution, passed by this House on the 16th of December last, inquiring into the names of the owners of United States stock of 1842, and as to the medium of payment of the same; and further, that he do now communicate to the House the names of such owners, and whether he has paid the said stock; and, if so, whether in coin, or otherwise.

Mr. COX said he understood that one million of dollars had been realized by speculators. He wished it to be understood that he did not impeach the integrity of the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet, as remarks had elsewhere been made in connection with the official conduct of that gentleman, it was due that an opportunity should be afforded for his giving the reason for failing to answer the request of the House. He repeated that nearly a million dollars had been made by somebody on this very stock.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) inquired what would have been the result if the Secretary said he intended to pay the sum in coin.

Mr. COX repeated that he made no charges. He spoke in behalf of the people, and knew no set of men connected with these financial matters.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked if the Secretary had said he intended to pay in coin, would it not have enabled speculators to profit in the manner suggested.

Mr. COX replied that the Secretary was too honorable to require any vindication. He was his constituent, and hence he had a right to speak for his character at home.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I presume the Secretary requires no vindication.

Mr. COX—None at all.

Mr. STEVENS, in explaining why the Committee of Ways and Means did not report a bill requiring the bonds to be paid in coin, as directed, said such a measure would have been absurd, as the Secretary had already directed payment to be so made. Whether anybody made money out of it, he knew not. The high price of gold rose from Congress requiring the interest to be paid in coin, while other obligations are satisfied by legal-tender notes. He had been told that hundreds of thousands had been made by speculators and brokers by reason of this very opportunity. This disgraceful speculation would exist so long as the inequality of payment continued.

Mr. COX, resuming, complained of the discrimination against creditors, one class being paid in gold, the other in paper. He wanted to know to whom the money had been paid. The resolution would do no harm, and might effect good.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the resolution on the table. No quorum voted. The vote was 40 against 53.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. WASHBURNE understood that the Secretary of the Treasury had prepared a reply to Mr. COX's former resolution, calling for information, but was prevented from sending it to the House owing to the recess.

Mr. COX again expressly denied that he intended any censure of the Secretary.

At the suggestion of Mr. STEVENS, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Wednesday.

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill of appropriations for Consular and Diplomatic expenses for the year ending June, 1864.

The House considered, in Committee of the Whole, the bill of appropriations for legislative, judicial and executive expenses for the year ending with June, 1864.

No conclusion was reached when the House adjourned.

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Surpasses all other remedies in the
RAPID AND RADICAL
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MARRIED.

AMTHOR—KUTEMEYER.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, 1863, by Rev. Mr. August H. M. Held, Mr. JULIUS AMTHOR to Miss MINETTE KUTEMEYER.

BIDDELL—BONNELL.—In Brooklyn, Dec 1[illegible], at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. Stokes, of New-Brunswick, N. J., Mr. GEORGE E. BIDDELL to Miss SARAH A. BONNELL, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Bonnell, Quincy-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Downieville, Cal., papers please copy.

CURRAN—DAVIDSON.—On Monday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Samuel T. Carter, of Yonkers, HUGH MCC. CURRAN to ISABEL, eldest daughter of John Davidson, Esq., both of this City. No cards.

ROCKWELL—KERR.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 4, at the Centenary M. E. Church, by Rev. Chas. E. Glover, P. G. ROCKWELL, of Newark, N. J., to ELIZA J., third daughter of Wm. S. Kerr, Esq., of Brooklyn. No cards issued.

DIED.

BLAKESLEE.—In Portchester, N. Y., Jan. 2, suddenly, JAMES AUGUSTUS, son of E. G. and Mary A. Blakeslee, aged 6 years, 3 months and 22 days.

☞ St. John, N. B., papers please copy.

BONNETT.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, WILLIAM HENRY, only son of Wm. H. and Ma[illegible] A. Bonnett, aged 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from No. 105 East 34th-st., without further notice.

BUDD.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 3, BER[illegible] WHEELER BUDD, M. D., in the 70th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, Dr. Reynolds, Bern L. and Dr. Charles A. Budd, and those of his son-in-law, Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. [illegible], at 3 o'clock, from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., without further invitation. His remains will be deposited in St. Mark's Church-yard.

CRUMBIE.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 5, Miss ANN D., second daughter of the late Robert and Phebe Crumbie.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her brother James, No. 297 4th-st. The remains will be taken to Peekskill on Thursday morning, by the 8½ train, arriving at 10:40, proceeding directly from the depôt to the burial place.

CANEY.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 4, GRACIE E. CANEY, aged 3 years, 11 month and 10 days, only daughter of Martha and the late Charles Caney.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her uncle, E. Bennett, No. 309 West 35th-st.

DURBROW.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Jan. 3, JOHN B. DURBROW, son of the late William and Hester H. Durbrow, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, from the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

☞ Western papers please copy.

DWYER.—Fell at the battle of Fredericksburgh, Dec. 13, 1862, THOMAS J. DWYER, of the Tenth New-York State Volunteers, only brother of the wife of Mr. Waters W. McChesney, of this City.

FARRINGTON.—In Newburgh, at his residence, yesterday morning, E. WARD FARRINGTON, in the [illegible] year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Salem, Mass., papers please copy.

HAVILAND.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, TERESA BELMONT, beloved wife of John Howard Haviland, in the 25th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, No. 264½ West 32d-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HARRIOT.—In this City, after a short illness, JOSEPH B. HARRIOT, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock on Wednesday, from his late residence, No. 17 Warren-place, Charles-st.

KENNEDY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 5, Rev. EDWARD H. KENNEDY, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, Samuel M. McKay, No. 111 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

McMANNUS.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 4, Mrs. FRANCES C. McMANNUS, wife of John McMannus, and daughter of the late John Hendrickson, of Albany, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 7th inst, at 2½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 181 Forsyth-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

MENZIES.—In this City, departed this life, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, Mrs. ROSA MENZIES, widow of Thomas Menzies, late of H. B. M. Royal Navy.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 107 East 27th-st.

☞ San Francisco and Canada papers please copy.

NELSON.—In this City, Dec. 16, C. MANDEVILLE NELSON, eldest son of Samuel C. and Eliza J. Nelson, in the 19th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his parents, No. 178 East 14th-st., at 8½ o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. His remains will be taken to Phillipstown, N. Y., for interment.

STUCKLE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, 1862, of scarlet fever, JULIA, daughter of F. W. and Julia Stuckle, aged 4 years and 11 months, and on Monday, Jan. 5, JULIA, wife of F. W. Stuckle, aged 34 years.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday, Jan. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, in Hamilton-st., first door south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

SACKET.—In Washington, D. C., on Friday, Jan. 2, MAYNARD, the only son of Col. D. B. Sacket, U. S. Army, in the 5th year of his age.

SPRING.—In this City, on Monday evening, Jan. 5, 1863, GARDINER SPRING, only son of Mary and Gardiner Spring, Jr., aged 7 years and 8 months.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

VAN BRUNT.—In Brooklyn, Jan. 5, of apoplexy, ADRIANCE VAN BRUNT, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner 4th-av. and 9th-st., on Wednesday, Jan 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WALDRON.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Jan 4, MARIA WALDRON, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1½ Allen-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 7.—Jan. 5, 1863.
77, 71, 1, 9, 22, 29, 48, 73, 46, 2, 49, 12, 20.
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"CLASS OF '60," N. Y. F. A.—A MEETING of the Class of 1860, of the N. Y. Free Academy, will be held at the Academy on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M., to take proper action in regard to the death of our late classmate, Lieut. W. C. Bryant Gray.
THOMAS ALLISON, President.
HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

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BLACKWOOD FOR DECEMBER.
In consequence of the late fire which destroyed our republication office and stock, the December number will have to be reprinted, and will not be published before the 15th inst. ☞ Until we procure a new office, subscribers and others wishing to communicate with us will please do so by letter. LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Box No. 1[illegible] Post-office, New-York.

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Ties, Gloves, Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, &c. Ladies' white and colored kid gloves, a superior article, at $1. Gents' fine linen 3 and 4-ply Collars, 12 cents; extra fine do., 15 cents!
This is the cheapest store on Broadway. Don't pass it because it is a small one.

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When we say that this is an unsolicited recommendation of the excellent Balsam, our readers will understand what we mean to say. It is a remarkable and never-failing remedy for consumptive symptoms when taken in season.—*Flag of Our Union.*

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The above Company drill every WEDNESDAY EVENING at their armory, Room No. 7 Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer sts.
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TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

GEN. ROSECRAN'S ARMY.

THE FIGHTING ON SATURDAY.

THE REBELS GONE TO TULLAHOMA.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The following is from the Associated Press correspondent:

The rebels attacked our forces on Saturday at 7 o'clock P. M., posted strongly in rifle pits, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter. The fight continued two hours.

At 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the rebels commenced to retreat. At noon, STANLEY'S Cavalry entered Murfreesboro, and captured prisoners, guns and stores. The Nationals, on Sunday, in force, occupied Murfreesboro. The enemy has gone to Tullahoma.

The mail from Louisville arrived to-night.

About 5,400 of our wounded are in Murfreesboro.

No rebels or guerrillas are on the road.

CHEATHAM was reported killed by a shell in a house at Murfreesboro. The enemy is whipped, but gone.

Gen. McCOWN (rebel) is certainly killed.

The Cumberland River has risen four and a half feet since last night.

Other sources say the Nationals are driving the rebels toward Tullahoma.

A letter from Barboursville, Ky., says that Col. CARTER did not attack or capture Knoxville, but going eastward, cut the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, lessening the chances of the rebels augmenting their Western forces from Richmond, which, it is supposed, they are attempting to do.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The Southern line is now working, but has been interrupted all the forenoon.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

All the Railroad Bridges in East Tennessee Burned.

RECAPTURE OF CLARKSVILLE.

Large Quantities of Supplies Taken and Sent to Nashville.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The *Press*, of this city, has a Nashville dispatch which says that all the bridges in East Tennessee have been burned; that Col. BRUCE has recaptured Clarksville, Tenn., and taken a number of prisoners and 6,000 barrels of flour, which he sends here, and that the river is rapidly rising.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Transport McClellan.

Rowdyism Rampant on Christmas Day.

AN ENGLISH LIEUTENANT ARRESTED.

Gen. Banks to Establish his Headquarters at Baton Rouge.

The steamer *McClellan*, Capt. GRAY, arrived here this forenoon, with dates from New-Orleans to Saturday, Dec. 27.

No event of moment had transpired since the departure of the steamer *Spaulding*.

Other vessels of Gen. BANKS' expedition had arrived, and there were already in camp at Baton Rouge some 10,000 of the newly arrived troops.

Gen. BANKS, it was understood, had proposed making Baton Rouge his headquarters.

Gen. BANKS had issued a peremptory order, that the sentence imposed on PYREUX, for challenging an officer, should take effect.

RIETER, a German, one of the prisoners released on Christmas Day, killed his wife with a chisel. He was again placed in custody.

Christmas Day was marked by unusual scenes of rowdyism. Eight persons were arrested for cheering for JEFF. DAVIS.

Among those arrested is an English Lieutenant of Her Brittanic Majesty's ship *Vesuvius*. His name is RALPH HAUTREE. He was very violent and assaulted the policeman. Some Yankee sailors happened to be near, went to the assistance of the policeman, secured him and helped to convey him to the lock-up, where he was put in the stocks, and on the following day was fined $50.

The *Delta* says that the Mississippi River is rising.

Major FINEGAS, of the Second Louisiana Native Guards, knocked a citizen down in the St. Charles Hotel for shouting: "To h—l with Gen. BUTLER! Three cheers for JEFFERSON DAVIS!"

The steamer *J. M. Brown* was attacked by guerrillas on the morning of the 23d, while ascending the Bayou Bonfouca, after a load of bricks and wood. The bushwhackers are said to have been commanded by a Capt. EVANS.

One negro was killed and another wounded. Private HOYT, of the Fourth Massachusetts Battery, was also wounded. A detachment of soldiers belonging to Company F, Thirty-first Massachusetts, who were on board, opened on the guerrillas and put them to flight. After getting on her load, and while the steamer was on her way, she was attacked again, the guerrillas having been reinforced.

After a brisk interchange of shots between the boat and the shore, the conflict was ended by the boat passing out of reach of gunshot. Capt. DARLING, in command of the expedition, was the only one injured. He was wounded slightly in the knee. The conduct of the officers and men on board is spoken of in high terms.

The prize schooners *Troy*, *Reindeer*, *Rambler* and *Montebello* arrived in port yesterday, in charge of officers of the United States Navy, and anchored in the river, opposite the city.

JESSE J. ADAMS, second mate of the schooner *Alliance*, which arrived at New-Orleans on Dec. 30, from New-York, fell overboard at the Southwest Pass, on Sunday, 21st inst., and was drowned. ADAMS was about 22 years of age, and we believe was a native of New-Jersey.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sunday, Jan. 4.

The steamer *Rhode Island* arrived at Fortress Monroe last evening. The surviving officers and crew of the *Monitor* came on the *Rhode Island*. The following are the names of the officers arrived here:

Sailing Master, STODDER; Commander, J. P. Bankhead; Lieutenant, S. D. Green; Assistant Paymaster, William F. Keeler; Assistant Surgeon, G. M. Weeks; Assistant Engineer, G. H. Waters; Third Assistant Engineer, Mark Lunstrow, and 40 men.

There were lost on the *Monitor* four officers and twelve men, also one officer and seven men belonging to the *Rhode Island*, lost in attempting to save the men of the *Monitor*. One boat, which left the *Rhode Island* to save the *Monitor's* men, has not been heard from.

The *Monitor* sunk off Cape Hatteras, in forty-five fathoms of water. The cause of her being lost was leakage. She gained two feet of water in one hour, with all her pumps working. The following are the names of the men lost, as far as can be ascertained:

Robert W. Hands, Third Asst. Engineer.
Samuel A. Lewis, Third Asst. Engineer.
Geo. Frederickson, Ensign
— Atwater, Ensign.
Thos. Joyce, fireman.
Geo. Littlefield, coal passer
Robt. Cook, wardroom boy
John Stocking, seaman.
James Fenrick, seaman.
Wm. Allen, seaman.
Jacob Nickels, seaman.
Wm. Brien, seaman.
Wm. Eagan, seamen.
Daniel Moon, (colored.)
R. H. Howard, (colored.)
Robert Coock, (colored.)
Robert Williams, fireman

Sailing-Master STODDER was the last man to leave the *Monitor*. Those who were lost refused to come down from the turret as the sea was constantly breaking over them, and they were afraid of being washed away.

The flag of truce boat *Metamora* left here this morning for City Point, in charge of Capt. JOHN E. MULFORD, of the Third New-York, expecting to return immediately with Union prisoners.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. DIX'S Staff, also left to-day for City Point on business, to return at some later date.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Gov. Stanley Hung in Effigy.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Friday, Dec. 26.

Gov. STANLEY was hung in effigy last night in front of the Market House in Beaufort.

Considerable excitement had been occasioned by political speeches made during the day, in view of the pending Congressional election.

It is needless to say that the scandalous outrage is almost universally condemned.

Military matters are quiet in this Department.

The Missouri Legislature.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Monday, Jan. 5.

The following resolution, offered in the House to-day, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations:

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that the Proclamation, issued by President LINCOLN on the 22d of September, and the supplementary Proclamation on the 1st of January, will inaugurate the most important epoch in American history; and meeting our full indorsement, we earnestly and respectfully urge its rapid enforcement, and will use our best endeavors to sustain it.

In the Senate a joint resolution to memoralize Congress to carry out the original assessment order against Secessionists was introduced.

A Protest from the Jews.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Jews concentrated here and at Cairo have appointed deputations to proceed to Washington, to remonstrate against Gen. GRANT'S order expelling them from the territory occupied by the National forces.

The Connecticut State Loan.

HARTFORD, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Connecticut State loan of $1,000,000 was awarded to-day at a premium of 9 to 12 per cent. The amount of the bid was over eight millions.

The Princess Royal at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Princess Royal*, from London via Newfoundland, has arrived here. She is said to have a cargo for New-York.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher in Elizabeth City, N. J.

Last evening the above-named gentleman delivered a lecture to a large and crowded house of the citizens of Elizabeth City, N. J. The audience was highly respectable, and the extensive new Library Hall was filled to its utmost with a most attentive auditory. The subject was, "American Citizenship when adorned by Education;" and on this subject the lecturer dilated for an hour and a half, commencing at 7¾ o'clock and concluding at 9 o'clock. He eloquently and ably discussed the subject, and was loudly and repeatedly applauded, when delivering some of his happy bursts for which he is so distinguished.

The whole proceedings were conducted with the best of good order and decorum; and although it was rumored that a portion of the low Democratic Party would insult him, yet nothing of the kind occurred, beyond some yelling when he left the hall. To prevent anything of the kind, Hon. Mayor GREEN had ample preparations made to preserve the public peace, as well as to permit no outrages to be perpetrated on Mr. BEECHER. At the conclusion of his lecture he was warmly applauded, and was soon afterward surrounded by numerous friends, who conducted him to the 9:10 o'clock train, which conveyed him safely to Jersey City, and from thence to New-York.

DISTINGUISHED PROMOTION.—Capt. THEODORE B. HAMILTON, of the Thirty-third Regiment New-York Volunteers, has been appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Sixty-second, for marked gallantry in the field. This promotion is well deserved. Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON has been in the field from the beginning of the war. He was taken prisoner during the seven days' fight before Richmond, but not until he had shot with his revolver three men who attempted to capture him, and even then he refused to surrender his sword to a private. He is a son of FRANK H. HAMILTON, the distinguished surgeon, who is now in charge of the United States Hospital on Central Park.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IRON-CLAD NAVY.

Trial Trip of the Weehawken—Experiment on the Patapsco—The Nahant to Arrive Here To-day.

Yesterday morning the Ericsson iron-clad battery *Weehawken* made a trial trip up the river, preparatory to her departure for the Brooklyn Navy-yard, where she is to be turned over to the Navy Department. At 6½ o'clock steam was up, and the vessel hauled out from COLWELL'S yard, in Jersey City, where she has been constructed. A very slight pressure of steam was applied to the engines, just sufficient to move the craft through the water, the principal object being to try how things worked generally, and to test the power of the helm. Senator RYAN, of California, Mr. GEO. BIRKBECK, Jr., Mr. SECOR, contractor for the *Weehawken*, and others, were present. The first half-mile steamed over sufficed to prove the efficiency of the engines, &c., and, when opposite Mr. STEVENS, of Hoboken, it was determined to turn around abruptly, for the purpose of learning within what space such a movement could be conveniently effected. There was no more time, nor a larger "field" necessary, than a Worden steamer would need to perform a similar evolution. The *Weehawken* came around as nimbly as the *Virginia Seymour*, the tug which convoyed. It is as well to state that formal trial trips with Monitors of Class No. 2 are over. Each will probably take a short trip to test the working of things, but the only business to be done by them, which will in future involve any new naval principle, is the battles which they are about to fight.

The *Weehawken* arrived off the Navy-yard about 11 o'clock. She is not quite ready for acceptance, but will be in a day or two. Commodore GREGORY was waiting all Saturday afternoon for her arrival, and did not, as has been stated, prevent her coming over. What delayed her is best known to her builders. Annexed is a list of her officers:

Commander, JOHN RODGERS; Lieutenant Commanding and Executive Officer, L. H. Newman; Master, B. W. Loring; Paymaster, —— Pynchon; Ensigns, S. Bowles and John C. Cox; Acting Chief Engineer, J. H. Bailey; Assistants, —— Hardy, H. J. Marion, and —— Mitchell.

The iron-clad battery *Patapsco* made her experimental trip outside Philadelphia harbor on Saturday. The singular effect of firing with 36 pounds of powder, causing no concussion inside the turret, and a terrific one outside, which has been illustrated in the [illegible] of the *Passaic* and *Montauk*, was also perceptible. The *Patapsco* sailed to join the fleet. We have already printed a list of her officers:

The Ericsson battery *Nahant*, will be up at the Navy-yard this morning at 9 o'clock. Her trip down the Sound will exercise her engines admirably. She left Boston early yesterday morning, and when steering past Cape Cod was working in fine style. The *Nahant* and *Weehawken* will leave here together in a few days to reinforce those vessels gone before them.

Death of Jacob Harsen, M. D.

A special meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held on Saturday, Jan. 3, 1863, to take action in reference to the death of JACOB HARSEN, M. D.; Dr. JAS. ANDERSON, President, officiating. The President appointed Drs. J. G. ADAMS, GURDON BUCK and BENJ. OGDEN a Committee to draft resolutions suitable to the occasion. Whereupon the following resolutions were presented and duly adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Disposer of human events in his inscrutable Providence to remove from us by death our late fellow, JACOB HARSEN, M. D., in the prime of life and in the full tide of useful labor; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Dr. HARSEN this Academy mourns the loss of an honored fellow, and this community of a great public benefactor. Blessed by a kind Providence with large wealth inherited from his ancestors, he dispensed it with a liberal hand in the promotion of the great interests of science and humanity. To raise the fallen, to succor the wounded and distressed, to minister to the neglected, to visit the forsaken, to remember the forgotten, was the peaceful and pleasant mission of his daily life. His native City will long cherish the memory of one of her most worthy sons, while the remembrance of his distinguished philanthropy, his whole-souled benevolence, his unostentatious charity, will enshrine him in the hearts of the profession of which he was an honored member.

Resolved, That this Academy most sincerely sympathizes with his afflicted relatives and large circle of devoted friends in this great bereavement.

Resolved, That, as mourners, we will in a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That our Secretary be requested to transmit to the relatives of the deceased a copy of the resolutions.

(Signed,)
J. G. ADAMS, M. D.,
G. BUCK, M. D.,
B. OGDEN, M. D.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

On motion of Dr. J. GREENE, the foregoing preamble and resolutions were ordered to be published in the New-York *Medical Times* and the daily papers.

JOHN H. HINTON, M. D., Secretary.

The Academy attended the remains of their lamented Fellow to St. Bartholomew's Church, where the order for the burial of the dead was said and chanted, after which his remains were carried for final interment to Trinity Cemetery.

Relief for Lancashire.

The ship *George Griswold*, which carries the cargo of supplies to England, will be dispatched from this port, probably, within three or four days. There is now on board of the ship 11,301 bbls. flour, 50 bbls. beef, 50 bbls. pork, 402 boxes bacon, 167 bags corn, 8 tierces and 2 bags rice, and 100 bbls. bread, with 400 bbls. more to come. Flour and other materials continue to come down in small quantities from individual contributors. The ship will take about 2,500 barrels more, all of which is ready to go on board. The necessity of breaking out the cargo amidships in order to put ballast in the hold to stiffen the ship for the Winter voyage across the ocean, has caused some little delay in the time of sailing. Had there been a larger quantity of heavy provisions, this would not have been necessary. Besides what the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have purchased, the Committee of the Corn Exchange have put on board between eleven and twelve hundred barrels.

Capt. GEORGE LUNT, of Newburyport, is going out in command of the ship, and his first officer is Mr. DANIEL MCFARLAND, formerly of the clipper ship *Nightingale*.

Mr. A. A. LOW, the Treasurer of the International Relief Fund, states that the whole amount thus far subscribed has been about $105,000.

There will still be opportunity for the benevolent to send down their contributions, but it should be done at once, in order to insure their shipment by this vessel.

Emancipation Soiree.

A large assemblage of colored people of both sexes, residing in this City and vicinity, had a *soiree* at the old Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, last night, in honor of the recent proclamation. A Committee of our most wealthy colored residents acted as managers, and those who attended appeared to enjoy themselves to the fullest extent. A fine brass and cotillon band furnished music on the occasion, an excellent supper was partaken of, and terpsichorean exercises were indulged in until an early hour this morning.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The January Term of this Court opened yesterday morning, Hon. WM. H. LEONARD, Justice, presiding.

A Grand Jury was impanneled, consisting of the following named gentlemen:

ROBERT T. WOODWARD, Foreman.

John E. Andrew.
Thos. Dennistoun.
Saml. Frost.
Henry C. Hepburn.
W. C. Heath.
Abrm. S. Hardenburgh.
James Kelly.
Theodore Martine.
John M. Tilford.
Salem H. Wales.
Martin H. Waters.
Edward Cooper.
John Endicott.
Augustus J. Gillet.
James Hunter.
Wm. E. Howell.
Edward S. Hopkins.
Chas. C. Leigh.
Wm. B. Northrup.
Jacob Vanderpool.
John D. Welch.
Benjamin C. Wandell.

The Judge charged the Jury upon the usual topics required by statute, and no case being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Court of General Sessions.

The January Term of this Court opened yesterday, before Hon. JOHN H. MCCUNN, City Judge.

The District-Attorney announced to the Court the resignation of Assistant District-Attorney CHAS. E. WHITEHEAD, and the appointment in his place of SAML. B. GARVIN, Esq., formerly Assistant under District-Attorney WATERBURY. The reasons of Mr. WHITEHEAD'S resignation were stated to be a press of outside professional business. Mr. WHITEHEAD thanked the Court for the uniform courtesy extended to him during his brief term of office, and received in return a complimentary acknowledgment from the Judge of the ability and gentlemanly manner in which he had performed his duties.

The gentlemen who had been summoned as grand jurors were discharged for two weeks, during which time the Grand Jury impanneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer will be in session.

Two or three cases were called for trial, but the parties not being ready, the Court adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE AS RECRUITING OFFICERS.—It will be remembered that in July last Police Commissioner BOWEN offered a premium of $100, to be divided into shares of $50, $30 and $20 each, to be given respectively to three members of the force who should obtain the largest number of recruits for the regiments which were then in process of organization for the Metropolitan Brigade, from July 16 to Dec. 16, 1862. An accurate account has been kept of all the recruits so accepted, and Superintendent KENNEDY has just made his report to the Board of Commissioners. From this report, it appears that 2,590 men have been recruited and enlisted by the Police. The following are the awards of premiums: Officer FRENDE, Twenty-sixth Precinct, obtained 170 recruits—$50; Capt. WOOLSEY, Forty-fifth Precinct, (Brooklyn,) 122 recruits—$30; Officer HOPKINS, Sixth Precinct, 80 recruits—$20. The awards, as above, have accordingly been made. On the 29th of July last Commissioner BOWEN also offered a gold Police Captain's shield, to be presented to the Captain whose precinct would obtain the highest number of recruits from July 16 to Sept. 17. The Sixth Precinct having obtained 394 recruits, the highest number obtained by any one precinct, Capt. JOSEPH DOWLING has been awarded the gold shield.

CITY MORTALITY.—The City Inspector reports that 320 persons died in New-York last week—66 men, 77 women, 104 boys and 73 girls—a decrease of 48 from the mortality of the previous week, and of 62 as compared with the mortality of the corresponding week of 1862. Of the deceased, 152 were children under five years of age. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows: Consumption 45, croup 25, infantile convulsions 22, scarlet fever 21, diphtherite 15, dropsy in the head 11, typhoid fever 7; deaths from external causes 30, among which are reported nine deaths from old age, one drowned, and six killed by accidents. There were 17 deaths in the Institutions.

THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There are at present in the City Hospital 346 inmates, of whom 17 are females and 329 males. During the past week 27 were discharged as cured or relieved; 31 fresh patients were admitted, and three of the inmates died.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship McClellan, from New-Orleans.—Capt. J. H. Spotts, U. S. A.; Wm. Hall, wife and child, Lieut. W. H. Atwood, Edward Hempstead, Phillip Dater, D. A. White.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

Arrived this Forenoon.

U. S. steamship McClellan, Gray, from the mouth of the Mississippi River morning of the 28th; arrived at Key West evening of the 30th, and left evening of the 31st. [illegible] ln, on a cruise. Jan. 3, at 9½ A. M., lat. 37 25, lon. 74 30 passed ship Constellation, strg. to the southwestward, with troops on board. Left the following vessels coaling at Key West: steamships Ericsson, Continental, Empire City, Ben. Deford and City of Bath, bound to New-York soon.

Ship S. R. Mallory, Lester, Bristol, Eng., Nov. 29, with grain-bags and ballast to H. Benner.

Brig C. C. Billings, (of Bangor,) Sherman, (late Wasson,) Point Petre, Guadeloupe, Dec. 6, with fruit to J. H. Sanford. Left no American vessels. Dec. 27, off Port Royal, spoke schr. A. C. Martin, for New-York, who kindly supplied us with medicines, and one man to assist in getting the vessel to New-York. Dec. 18, when off Hatteras, Capt. Wasson, late master, died. Dec. 21, in lat. 30, lon. 78, John Reardon, of New-York, died, aged 19 years. There are two men yet sick on board with yellow fever.

Brig W. A. Dresser, (of Bangor,) Durgin, Havana Dec. 12, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Maria C. E., (Br. of St. John, N. B.,) Webber, Cardenas Dec. 6, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Dec. 30, lat. 39, lon. 68, passed a large number of boxes, vessel's bulwarks and other wrecked stuff.

WIND—This morning, very light from S. E., and very foggy.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 6, 1863.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly.	88½	100	Erie Railway	67
		97	150	do	67⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s '74...Cou.	88¾	600	do	67¼
5,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98¼	100	do s30	67⅜
8,000	Trea. 7 3.10 ₩ ct.		000	do	67⅛
	Notes......small.	102¾	100	do b60	67⅜
8,500	do	102½	400	do b30	67¾
4,500	do	102⅞	100	do b30	67⅛
4,500	do...indorsed.	100	250	do	67¾
17,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	96¾	550	Erie Railway Pref.	99
11,000	U. S. D. N's	129⅞	50	do b30	90
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90. b90	59⅝	500	do	9[illegible]
5,000	do	59½	200	do s30	98
16,000	do	59⅝	100	do b10	98½
15,000	do	59¾	200	Hudson Riv. R.	86½
20,000	do b10	60	600	do	87
2,000	Virginia St. 6s	62⅜	300	do s10	87¼
29,000	N. C. St. 6s	70	200	do b60	87⅜
40,000	Mo. St. 6s	62	50	do s30	87
5,000	do	62⅞	400	do	87¼
50,000	do	62½	400	Harlem Railroad	28⅛
16,000	do s60	62	200	do	28⅜
10,000	do	62¾	550	do	28¾
35,000	do	63	10	Harlem R. Pref.	58
2,000	Erie R. 3d M. B., '83.	115	300	do	58⅛
1,000	Erie 5th Mt. Bds.	100	200	Reading Railroad	79¾
6,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	105½	100	do	79½
6,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	95	8	Mich. Cen. R.	91⅛
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c B.	120	100	do	91⅜
6,500	Mich. S. 2d m.	96	350	Gal. & Ch. R.	84
2,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Cn.		400	do	84⅛
	1st M. S. F. Bs.	119	100	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	46¼
1,000	A. & T. H. 1st. M.	102⅛	150	do	46⅜
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	86	200	do	46½
1,000	C. & N. W. Asst. bs.	66	50	do	46⅞
4,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	28	1000	do	47
1,000	Tol. & W. 1st M.	103¼	125	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	88
6,000	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	109	100	do b30	88
2,000	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	95	200	do b10	88
5,000	do	95⅛	32	do	88⅛
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 3d.	77	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip. s30	85¾
11,000	do	77½	100	do	85¾
8,000	Cle. & Pitts. 4th M.	74½	100	do b30	86
1,000	Det. M. & T. 1st m.	101	3000	do	86
15,000	American Gold.	134	125	Clev. & Pitts. R.	58
110,000	do	134⅛	300	do s30	58
300,000	do s30.	134	200	do	58¼
105,000	do b20.	134⅛	20	do	57½
20,000	do s30.	134⅛	100	Cl. & Toledo R. s30	79
35,000	do s60.	134⅛	100	do b30	79¼
5,000	do b15	134⅛	100	do	79
55,000	do	134⅛	150	do	78⅞
50,000	do b30.	134	150	do s30	78⅞
6	Am. Ex. Bank	95½	50	do s30	78¾
20	Ocean Bank	87	600	Ch. & R. Isl. R.	8[illegible]
30	Imp. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	83⅞
100	Canton Company	18	300	do	83¼
30	Pel. & Hud. Can. Co.	121	100	Ch., Bur. & Q. R.	96½
15	Penn. Coal Co.	120	70	do	97
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	17⅝	50	do	97⅛
150	Alt. & T. H. R.	30	125	do	97½
100	Pacific M. S. Co. s60.	136	50	do b10	98
100	do b3	137	16	do	97⅛
[illegible]	do	137	300	Mil. & Pr. Du C. R.	36¾
100	do b60.	137½	100	do s30	39½
5	N. Y. Cen. R.	108¾	150	do	40
525	do	108	200	do b30	40
50	do b4.	108	25	Del., Lack. & W. R.	139
350	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	69¼			

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

SUCCESSES GAINED BY THE FRENCH.

The Mexicans Under Gen. Ortega Defeated Near Pueblo.

TAMPICO OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

By way of New-Orleans we have the announcement that important successes have been achieved by the French forces in Mexico, as the following dispatch from the Vicksburgh (Miss.) *Whig* of Dec. 19 indicates:

SAN ANTONIO, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

By express from Monterey we are in receipt of the following interesting items or news:

A French force of about 5,000 men, part of the advance guard, met and engaged a Mexican Division of about 25,000, commanded by Gen. ORTEGA, near the town of Pueblo, and after a sharp fight the Mexicans gave way, and fled in all directions.

The victors took possession of Pueblo, where they still await the arrival of reinforcements, and then advance on the City of Mexico, distance ninety miles.

A French force (6,000) landed and took possession of Tampico. It is supposed that port will be open to the commerce of the world, but trade will not be permitted to extend beyond the limits held by the invaders.

A French frigate, with colors flying, was recently seen by some Mexicans, passing through the Federal fleet off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and supposing that all of the vessels belonged to the same nationality they made post-haste to Matamoras with the alarming intelligence that a French fleet had arrived to blockade and probably attack the town.

The news created quite a panic in Matamoras, and it was not until the facts of the case were ascertained and made public that confidence was restored. The foregoing explains many of the rumors in circulation.

Cotton has fallen twenty-six cents in Matamoras.

THE BATTLE AT MURFREESBORO.

ADDITIONAL DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT.

THE REBEL ARMY DISORGANIZED.

Estimates Our Own and the Rebel Loss.

Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Press.

MURFREESBORO, Monday, Jan. 5—Noon.

There was a terrific rain-storm here yesterday. Almost every brook was flooded, but owing to a strong wind prevailing after the storm our operations have not been materially impeded.

Heavy cannonading was heard on the left of our line during last night for some hours.

The rebels attacked us in great force yesterday morning along our entire line, advancing under our terrible fire in the most desperate manner. Our men were in the rifle-pits, and resisted the different onsets of the enemy in fine style, creating great havoc among the rebels.

Observing the advantage gained, Gen. ROSECRANS ordered a charge of the whole army, and drove the rebels across the Stone River in great confusion, and with terrible slaughter.

The gallant Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, from Lancaster County, under command of their fearless and skilful leader, Col. HAMBRIGHT, were the first to cross Stone River, and engage the enemy on the other side. Their steadiness under fire was remarked by all. They went at the rebels with a yell that made the woods ring again. Their war-cry was, "The Keystone must conquer!"

Having crossed the river, our troops advanced at once toward Murfreesboro, shelled that village before advancing. The rebels again fell back, and our troops entered the city in triumph this morning.

Most of the rebels ran off last night toward Tullahoma, a disorganized, mobbish army. They buried their dead partially, before leaving, and also buried the bodies of some of our officers.

The body of brave Gen. SILL was recovered near the spot where he fell on New-Year's Day, at Spencer's Mill, to the left of the town.

Wounded rebels were found in hundreds in the houses of Murfreesboro, unattended and screaming for aid and attention. Many houses in the town were demolished by our shells when our forces were advancing upon it for the second time.

The rebels have retreated rapidly, but Gen. ROSECRANS has dispatched Gen. STANLEY, with his gallant light division, after them. His cavalry are now engaged with the rear guard of the enemy.

Spies who have just arrived confirm the reports of deserters that the main army of the rebels is at Tullahoma, in a terrible condition.

Gen. ROSECRANS says that much of our success is due to the destruction of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad by the Knoxville and Pound Gap expeditions.

We have sent more than two thousand prisoners to Nashville, and have many here with us. Our cavalry are bringing them in rapidly, and desertions are numerous.

Col. STOPE'S Regiment is now guarding a thousand of the rebel ragamuffins here.

The rebel loss far exceeds ours, and is tremendous.

I think our loss will reach 8,000 killed, wounded, and missing, and perhaps more. It is thought that we have lost about 4,000 prisoners.

Many of our noble regimente were very much shattered and weakened during the engagements, but they are in the very best of spirits, and are exulting over the victory. They say they have a General now that knows how to corner BRAGG.

About fifteen hundred of our wounded were sent to Nashville to-day.

The battle proper lasted for four days.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Reception of the President's Proclamation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 3.

Trade is exceedingly quiet.

The ship *Gleaner* has cleared for Boston, carrying 13,000 hides, 14,000 sacks of copper ore, 630 bales of wood, and 60 pipes of California wine.

President LINCOLN'S proclamation to liberate the slaves was published here in the evening papers to-day, and although it was fully expected, it produces a most profound sensation.

One hundred guns are being fired, etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Jan. 5.

Arrived, steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama.

The Steamship Caledonia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Caledonia* is broken in two. Three hundred tons of her cargo will be saved from her in a damaged condition.

Arrival of the Anglo-Saxon at Portland.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool Dec. 18, *via* Londonderry Dec. 19, arrived here this morning. News anticipated.

Weather Report, Jan. 6.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind southwest—foggy.

MONTREAL, C. E.—At 7 A. M., thermometer, 34°; barometer, 29° 46; wind southwest—cloudy. Thaw still continues.

QUEBEC, C. E.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 36°; barometer, 29° 34; wind very light, from east—foggy and appearance of rain.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; barometer, 29° 02; wind northwest—rainy, with prospect of clearing up.

TORONTO, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 38°; barometer, 28° 09—very mild and hazy.

SARNIA, C. W.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 31°—clear.

CHICAGO, Ill.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 39°; barometer, 29° 10—cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind west—cloudy.

HALIFAX, N. S.—8 A. M., thermometer, 40°; wind south—hazy.

PORTLAND, Me.—At 8 A. M., thermometer 38°; wind south—pleasant.

BOSTON, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 41°; wind south—cloudy.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind southeast—cloudy.

NEW-YORK—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 42°; wind southeast—cloudy.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 39°; wind south—foggy.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 9 A. M., thermometer, 32°; wind west—clear.

CLEVELAND, O.—At 8 A. M., thermometer, 37°; barometer, 28° 95; wind northwest—raining.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1863—2 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 64 bbls. Ashes, 13,050 bbls. Flour, 148 bbls. and 839 bags Corn Meal, 90 bushels Rye, 2,525 bushels Barley, 16,383 bushels Oats, 3,600 bushels Malt, 6,408 pkgs. Provisions, and 941 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are inactive at $8 37½@$8 50 for Pots, and $8 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

COTTON—Middlings are held firmly to-day, at 70c. ₩ lb. The demand is moderate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, and prices have favored buyers slightly. The reported sales, since our last, comprise 14,400 bbls., including Superfine State at $6@$6 20; poor to choice extra State at $6 40@$6 70, chiefly at $6 40@$6 50; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6@$6 15; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 95@$7 65 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 00	@$6 20
Extra State	6 40	@ 6 70
Superfine Western	6 00	@ 6 15
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 50	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 95	@ 7 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 10	@ 8 50
Extra Genesee	6 75	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 75	@10 00

Southern Flour continues in request at full prices; sales of 2,100 bbls., at $6 95@$7 40 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 40@$9 for fancy to choice brands, and $9@$10 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is in less demand, at advancing rates; sales 650 bbls. Extra, at $6 45@$8 10 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $3 50@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $3 95@$4 for Jersey; $4 50 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 15 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prime parcels have been very firm. Sales, since our last, of 96,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 55@$1 60; Amber Western at $1 50@$1 52; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 41@$1 49; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 41@$1 42; Milwaukee Club at $1 31@$1 40; Chicago Spring at $1 21@$1 34, ₩ bush. Corn continues in fair request. Sales since our last, 72,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for shipping Mixed Western; 79c.@80c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 66c.@72c. for unsound, ₩ bushel. Rye continues inactive at 85c.@90c., according to quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are in good demand, including Canada at 68c.@71c.; Western at 69c.@71½c.; State at 71c.@72c., and Jersey at 68c.@70c., ₩ bushel. Barley continues in request, at $1 40@$1 50, ₩ bushel. Sales 1,800 bushels; 600 bushels State Barley Malt were sold at $1 60 ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in lively request, at 90c.@$1 ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in fair demand at steady prices, including new at 16c.@25c., the latter rate for very choice, ₩ lb.

NAVAL STORES—Have been very dull; stocks, light; prices, nominal.

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been very active; the week's sales amounting to 96,0000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 48x52, 12¾c., cash; 11,000 pieces 52x56, 13c., cash; 7,000 pieces 56x60, 13¾c., cash; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 14c., cash; 26,000 pieces 60x64, 14c., cash; 12,000 pieces 60x64, 14½c., cash; 16,000 pieces 64x64, 14c., cash, early in the week; 10,000 pieces 64x64, 14¾c., cash; 5,000 pieces 64x64, 14½c., cash; 9,000 pieces 64x64, 14¾c., cash, ₩ yard. At the close of the week there were buyers for 64x64, at 14½c., cash, but no sellers at that price.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been plenty and heavy, at $14 25@$14 37½ for Mess, and $11 50@$12 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon continues in fair request, at 7½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; sales, 1,000 boxes. Lard unaltered; sales 1,150 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ₩ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at previous prices; sales, since our last, 600 bbls. at $13@$14 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@$13 for Plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₩ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $13@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet, at 15c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese is in limited demand, at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Clover finds readier buyers, partly for export, at, according to quality, from 10½c.@10¾c., and recleaned, at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Sales, since our last, 600 bags.

TALLOW—Sales, 150,000 lbs., at 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 39c.@39½c., mainly within the range, ₩ gallon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 6.

Cleared this Forenoon.

Steamer British Queen, Le Messina, Havana, E. Cunard.

Bark Dorothea, Blair, Cork, John Jackson.

Brig Spartan, McCulloch, Trinidad de Cuba, J. F. White & Co.

Schooners Undine, Baker, South Amboy, H. L. Rackett; Mary B. Rich, Carleton, Philadelphia, H. D. Brookman & Co.; John Lancaster, Willets, Cape May.

Arrived this Forenoon.

Steam transport Dudley Buck, Crane, Newbern, N. C., 42 hours, in ballast and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomac, Hoffman, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Schr. Belle, Loveland, Pokomoke 3 ds., with oysters.

Sloop [illegible], Babcock, New-Bedford, with oil.

Sailed.

Ship Eclipse, (Br.;) barks Duquesne, (Fr.,) Wilhelm, (Brem.,) Young America, Tangier, (Br.,) Barba Zeane, (Port.)

Brigs Schiller, (Port.,) Carmelita, (Ital.,) Wabash, (Ital.,) Unice, (Aust.,) Southern Belle, (Br.)

Schooners Orion, (Br.,) Golden Gate, R. S. Dean, J. Maxfield, J. Burley, James Satterthwaite.

By Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 6.—Arr. schrs. Magnolia, Nickerson, Philadelphia; Sterling, Hays, Elizabethport; Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, New-York.

NEWPORT, Jan. 4.—Arr. Willie G. Thompson, Providence for Tangier, Va.; Sea Flower, Clark, Providence for New-York; Mary, Terrell, Providence for New-York via Westbrook, Conn.; W. R. Newcomb, Bacon, Fall River for New-York; sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence for New-York.

Jan. 6—Schr. Henrietta, Brannan, from New-York, arr. at Portsmouth Grove, R. I., on Monday night.

The steamer Daniel Webster, Cheeter, has arrived here from Aquia Creek, with 250 soldiers on board.

Miscellaneous.

Two hundred tons of the cargo of the steamship Caledonia, ashore near Cape Cod, has been discharged in lighters, and 100 tons landed on the beach in a damaged condition. She has broken in two.

The ship J. S. Parsons, (not the B. T. Parsons,) reported in this morning's paper as wrecked off Donnegal, Ire., was built in Bath, Me., in 1855, of 1,398 tons register, rated A 1½, and was owned by C. H. Parsons & Co., of this City, was valued at $48,000, and insured in this City.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 63 Exchange-place.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, the 12th instant. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, COR. 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
COUPONS OF THE THIRD MORTGAGE Bonds will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1863, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BONDS AND Coupons due Jan. 1, 1863, will be paid on presentation after that date, at the office of
KETCHUM, SON & CO., No. 40 Exchange-place.

COUPONS, COUPONS.—CALIFORNIA STATE and San Francisco City Coupons bought and collected at best rates by WILLIAM T. COLEMAN & CO., Nos. 161 Pearl and 70 Wall-st.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1862, the new issue, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1862.
TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the three months ending the 31st inst., and One (1) per Cent. additional out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 26th December until the morning of the 7th January.
HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that a [illegible] dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on deposits of $[illegible] and under, and of Five per Cent. on larger sums, which have been deposited three or six months prior to this date, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1863.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st., Bank of New-York building. A semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared; payable on and after 10th inst.
JAMES R. LOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, from the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after the 15th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the day of payment.
R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOPE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 92 Broadway.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable at this office on demand.
THOMAS GREENLEAF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.

157TH DIVIDEND—BANK OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of New-York have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) upon the capital stock, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the 2d day of January, 1863. The Transfer Books will be closed until the 2d of January.
WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1862.
THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—AT A MEETING of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three and One Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, was declared payable to the Stockholders on and after the 8th day of January next, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARMONY AND FIRE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
DANIEL D. GASSNER, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—A DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per cent., (free from Government tax,) on deposits of $500 and under, and Five per cent. on amounts over $500, will be paid on or after WEDNESDAY, 21st of Jannuary. No. 1 3d-av.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.
Dec. 31, 1862.

METROPOLITAN BANK—NO. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1862.—DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, 5th of January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 27 until Jan. 5.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 52 Broadway, opposite Trinity Church,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on demand.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

57TH DIVIDEND.—THE BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of
TEN (10) PER CENT.
out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
Dec. 16, 1862.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK, New-York, Dec. 31, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., (3½) free from Government tax, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, January 2, 1863. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE Fire Insurance Company, No. 166 Broadway.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.
JOHN BAKER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1862.

21ST DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st.
B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1862.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders of this Bank on MONDAY, the 5th of January, free from Government tax. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY will pay the semi-annual *Interest Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent.*, exclusive of Government tax, to their Stockholders, on demand.
F. W. DOWNER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Clinton Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on demand.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Sec.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a-half (3½) per Cent., free from Government Tax, has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable on and after January 5.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1863.—Twenty-third Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual SEVEN PER CENT. Dividend, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 237 Broadway, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
W. R. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

MARKET BANK, New-York, Jan. 2, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.
R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the INFALLIBLE for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariable produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 8th and 28th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States.
J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Regulator or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the monstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains FULL DIRECTIONS for the LASTING CURE of EVERY kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against MADISON G. HARRINGTON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of E. W. Stoughton, No. 72 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next—dated Nov. 10, 1862.
JUBAL HARRINGTON, Administrator.
n11-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.
MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratix.
s23-law6mTu*.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.

One 20 feet long, 40 inches in diameter, two flues; one 16 feet long, 36 inches in diameter, one flue—nearly new. To be seen at Paterson, N. J. One 20 feet, 30 inches in diameter, one flue; one 18 feet, 36 inches in diameter, two flues. The two last-named boilers can be bought with grate bars and front; also, one 12 horse engine, located in Newark, N. J. Inquire of GOULD & HOLT, Paterson, N. J.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1863.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A NEW OR SECond-hand steam-engine, with boiler, suitable for hoisting goods from the wharf to vessels alongside. Inquire at No. 6 State-st.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—Forty horse-power, engine upright, boiler only eight months old. Apply at No. 33 North Pier, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, where they can be seen in operation.

THE VALUABLE STOCK OF PATTERNS and drawings of the Newark Machine Company, comprising an extensive assortment of steam-engine, gear, wheel and iron pulley patterns, and of almost every variety of new and useful machinery, including patterns for gun machinery, will be sold at public auction on the premises corner of High and Orange sts., Newark, N. J., on FRIDAY, Jan. 9, 1863; also, Howe's patent hanger patterns and drawings, together with the patent right. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Catalogues ready.
T. P. GANNY, Receiver.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.
AFRICA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Jan. 21.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 28.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Muir, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA,

The U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans *viâ* Havana. No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.
FREIGHT TAKEN ONLY TO NEW-ORLEANS.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

The steamer TRADE WIND will leave for New-Orleans direct on SATURDAY, Jan. 10. The steamer EAGLE, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, will leave for Havana direct on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Jan. 3.
Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $10 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The new and splendid U. S. Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
RICHARD ADAMS, U. S. Navy, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE,
Apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock noon.
No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Friday.
For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

TAPSCOTT'S PASSAGE AND EXCHANGE OFFICE.

NO. 86 SOUTH-ST.
For drafts on England, Ireland, &c., or Passage to and from Liverpool and London, at the lowest rate, apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	Saturday	Jan. 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Jan. 24

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR NEWBERN, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.—The Adams Express Company's steamship AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. SMITH, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for Newbern and Port Royal, landing passengers and freight destined for Newbern, at Beaufort, N. C. Invoices of goods to be forwarded by this ship must be sworn to at the Custom house, and permits obtained in conformity to the requirements of the Circulars of the Secretary of the Treasury. Bills of lading may be had at the Company's office, No. 59 Broadway. None others will be signed. For freight or passage, apply as above, to
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 59 Broadway.

P. S.—The steamship MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and leave New-York about the 20th inst.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, JAN. 17, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.

FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:30 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILRoad.—On and after Monday, Dec. 22, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LORINI.

Director....J. GRAU
ITALIAN OPERA—SECOND SEASON.
Box office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-MORROW, (WEDNESDAY,) Jan. 7, at 8 o'clock, will be produced Verdi's celebrated Opera of
I VESPRI SICILIANI,
(THE SICILIAN VESPERS,)
with its gorgeous mise en scene, superb cast, splendid scenery and characteristic costumes.
SIGNORA LORINI,
for the first time in her celebrated character of Elena.
Sig. BRIGNOLI in his original rôle of Arrago.
Amodio...Monfort | Susini...Precilla | Barili, Vandemont
Conductor and Musical Director....SIGNOR MUZIO
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock P. M., a Grand Matinée.
Extensive preparations are being made for the production of
GIOVANNA D'ARCO.
This opera will be the great attraction of this Paris and the next London season, and the New-York public will have the priority of representation, as in the case of "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FERRERO'S
FOURTH ANNUAL PRIVATE SOIREE DANSANTE,
ON THURSDAY, JAN. 8.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

KELLOGG.
ITALIAN OPERA.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, OPENING NIGHT,
When will be produced, for the first time in Brooklyn,
IL POLIUTO, (THE MARTYRS.)
The Opera selected for the opening night and rentrée of
MISS KELLOGG,
At the New York Academy of Music, together with
BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, BARILI.
The Opera will be produced with the same superb *mise en scène* as at the New York Academy.
Ticket offices will be open on Tuesday morning at the Academy, and at Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF BROOKLYN.

FAREWELL APPEARANCE
OF
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
THIRD CONCERT
ON
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 24, 1863.
The Directors take great pleasure in announcing the engagement of
MISS KELLOGG,
Who will, on this occasion, make her last appearance in Brooklyn previous to her departure for London.
Second rehearsal,
WEDNESDAY, Jan 7, 3 P. M.

MR. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT,

AT IRVING HALL,
On TUESDAY, Jan 6, 1863,
On which occasion the first part of the Concert will consist of selections from M. Mollenhauer's new Opera, entitled
THE CORSICAN BRIDE,
By the following distinguished artists:
Madame ROTTER, Prima Donna.
Mr. LOTTI, Tenor; Mr. WEINLICH, Basso; Mr HARTMAN, Baritone. Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
The astonishing BRETTO Children will also appear.
Master EMILE, Violinist, aged 13 years.
Master BERNARD, Violinist, aged 11 years.
Master RICARDO, Cornet, aged 7 years.
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be procured at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st.—The grand Panoramas of THE WAR AND THE MISSISSIPPI, every EVENING at 7½ o'clock, and SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MURRAY HILL—A NEW FIRST-class four-story brown stone front house, rosewood doors, black walnut dining-room and stairs; house 25x65, in replete order. Inquire on the premises, No. 23 East 35th-st., of D. ROBINS.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—A THREE-story and basement modern-built house in West 3d-st., near 8th-av., will be sold with or without the carpets, mirrors, &c. Price low and terms easy.
D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN EVERY LOCATION by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway, a list of which can be had on application as above.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

VILLAGE PROPERTY AT MINEOLA, L. I., consisting of 3 houses, shop with engine, etc., worth about $10,000, to sell or exchange for farm land near Oxford, ...
S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

THE VALUABLE PLOT OF GROUND ON the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—TWO ENTIRE blocks of ground, between 12th and 13th-sts., and 8th and 4th avs. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR sale, upon very reasonable terms; ample grounds, fine view of the river; covered with grove and plenty of fruit; house 20 rooms; water, furnace, and gas throughout; coachman's house, carriage house and barn, ice house, &c.; convenient to cars and boats, yet very retired. Address J. J. L., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO SALE OR EXCHANGE.—AN ELEGANT country seat of about 20 acres, near Poughkeepsie, with handsome buildings; grounds well laid out; abundance of choice fruit, &c., &c., would be exchanged for a dwelling in a fashionable location in this City, worth from $25,000 to $30,000, and the difference adjusted in cash. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—FROM 3 TO 5 acres, with good house, either in Orange, New-Jersey, or on the Hudson River, within one hour and a half of New-York; price not over $12,000; cash will be paid. Address Post-office Box No. 3,290, with price and full particulars.

FARMS.

TO LONG ISLAND FARMERS.

For sale, a valuable farm in Monmouth Co., New-Jersey, at private sale; will be sold whole, or in part, to suit purchasers, containing nearly 190 acres. It is situated within six miles of Middletown Point, and eight of Keyport, being one of the best trucking farms in Monmouth Co. For particulars address or apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—THE Farm lately owned and occupied by Jacob Frost, deceased, situate on Long Island, about 1½ miles northeast from Mineola Railroad Station, 20 miles from New-York, and half a mile from the main turnpike, containing about two hundred acres of land under a high state of cultivation, and nearly all newly fenced with locust posts. The improvements consist of a large and commodious dwelling house, with all the modern improvements—on elevated ground, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The outbuildings consist of four large barns for hay and grain, cow-houses, carriage-houses, tool-house, farm-house, granery, &c. All the buildings on the premises, except a small one, are nearly new, conveniently arranged and built in the most substantial manner. An abundant supply of water for stock within a few rods of the barn. An extensive and valuable variety of young fruit trees, some of which are in full bearing. If desirable, a portion of household furniture and utensils, and also farm stock and implements, will be sold with the farm.

FOR SALE.—A FINE STOCK FARM OF 330 acres, on stage route west of Newburgh. Has excellent farm buildings, plenty of fruit, good soil, &c. Would exchange in part. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY AT the northeast corner of Broadway and Union-square, known as No. 860 Broadway and No. 26 Union-square, north, formerly the residence of Henry Parish, deceased, being 43 feet on Broadway, 53 feet on the square, running through to 18th-st., on the easterly side 184 feet, the westerly line being irregular. Applications to be addressed only to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 2 Pine-st., where a map of the property and the plans of the house can be seen and permits obtained.
DANIEL PARISH.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—JOHN STREET—Stores Nos. 104 and 106, fronting Cliff, Maiden Lane; Store No. 78, near Liberty. Staten Island—Forty acres on South-side. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, 170 William street.

TO BUTCHERS AND GROCERS.—ONE OF the best stands in the City. To let the whole, or store part only of the building, corner of Livingston-st. and Elm-place, Brooklyn. Apply to W. MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, or No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9, N. Y.

WANTED TO LET BY THE YEAR, OR for the term of six years, a commodious church edifice, in good repair, in 60th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. Inquire of J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., No. 42 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and way-bill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7—commence at 7½ o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6.
Second night of the engagement of the highly talented and popular comedienne,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
THE QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
who will appear in
TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND,
VICTOIRE and JENNY LIND.
BRILLIANT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
NUMEROUS CORPS DE BALLET,
MILITARY MANŒUVRES, ENCHANTING MUSIC,
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, &c., &c.
The amusing operatic burletta of
JENNY LIND.
Jenny Leatherlungs, alias Jenny Lind, Mrs. JOHN WOOD
in which character she will give her celebrated imitations of Brignoli, Amodio, Grisi, and Patti.
The musical piece entitled the
INVINCIBLES.
Victoire, (first time in New-York,)..Mrs. JOHN WOOD
With the songs, "Fall Not in Love," "I'll Speak My Mind," and "When First I Heard the Tambour Rattle."
THE NEW REGIMENT,
THE INVINCIBLES,
By the ladies of the Company,
will execute
MILITARY MARCHES and MANUAL EXERCISES,
After the most approved tactics.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.
SEVERAL NEW PIECES IN REHEARSAL,
in which Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THIRD WEEK.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
Of the great Romantic Spectacular Drama,
FAUST
AND
MARGUERITE.
MR. J. R. ROBERTS AS MEPHISTOPHILES.
THIS EVENING AND EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Faust	Mr. L. R. Shewell	Valentine	Mr. J. Lanergan
Brander	Mr. A. W. Fenno	Seibel	Mr. E. Lamb
Marguerite	Miss Emily Thorne		
Martha	Miss Mary Wells	Helene	Mrs. Mark Smith

THE SCENERY ENTIRELY NEW, BY
J. H. SELWYN.
NEW DRESSES, BY
MONS. PHILLIPE AND ASSISTANTS.
NEW APPOINTMENTS, BY
GEO. W. LETZINGER.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS, BY
RUNYON & DEMILT,
AND A
FULL AND EFFICIENT CHORUS,
under the direction of
HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Doors open at 7; to commence a quarter before 8 o'clock.
With the exception of the Press, no free list.

WINTER GARDEN.

FAREWELL WEEK.
THE LAST NIGHTS
Of those charming New-York favorites
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
Who bring, this week, to a close, in the zenith of its triumph, the most brilliant engagement ever played in New-York.
On THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Jan 6, being
THEIR LAST NIGHT BUT FOUR,
Will be performed, for the second and only time,
THE IRISH AMBASSADOR.
In which
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will appear as
SIR PATRICK O'PLENIPO.
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as....ISABELLA
After which, for
THE LAST TIME,
Mr. Williams' beautiful legendary drama of
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY.
To conclude with the roaring farce of
THE MISCHIEVOUS VALET.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—NIBLOS' CONCERT SALOON.

TUESDAY, JAN. 6, 1863.
MARGOT OU LES BIENFAITS DE L'EDUCATION,
L'AMOUREUX DE PONTAISE.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats, H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.

No. 485 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
THURSDAY, JAN. 8, 1863,
Grand benefit, complimentary to
MME. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
FIDELIO.
Admission, parquette and first tier, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; second tier, 25 cents.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.—A select class for ladies and gentlemen in concert, with music and new apparatus, will commence at BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1863, under the direction of a Professor for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston.
ABNER S. BRADY.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. WELLES NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—NEILSON & NICHOLS will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 1190 and 1192 Broadway, corner of 29th-st., a large quantity of elegant furniture, removed for convenience of sale, the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, a portion of which was made to order in Paris, and the balance by Vrede, Schroeder, Roux, and others, for the present owner. Also, at 4 o'clock, a dark sorrel horse, long tail, 15 hands, 6 years old perfectly sound, kind, and gentle, in either harness, has been ridden by a lady the past year, very prompt driver. Also, a light, city-built carriage, lined with morocco, has been used but a short time. Also, a nice, two-seated phaeton, with top, for one or two horses. Also, hay-cutters, forks, pails, &c. Catalogues on Wednesday at the above place, or our office, No. 113 Pearl-st., Hanover-square.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 11 o'clock, in their gallery, No. 37 Nassau-st., a collection of original modern oil-paintings, comprising amongst others the works of the following artists, viz.: W. F. Atwood, T. L. Smith, R. L. Pyne, G. L. Brown, P. La Croix, H. Newell, O. Somers, E. Ruggles, F. Rondel, Taggart, J. R. Waterston and others; also, a number of original Italian pictures, by Bendelari, Mirelli and others; they are now on exhibition.

J. HAGEMAN, Auctioneer.

HORSE, WAGON, HARNESS, &c., FOR sale at auction, WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 10 A. M., in front of Snedeker's stables, No. 12 Boerum-st., Brooklyn, bay mare, very stylish, eight years old, 15¾ hands high, guaranteed sound and kind, very stylish and free driver. Buggy wagon, by Parker, nearly new; robes, blankets, whips, saddle and bridle.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a large and varied stock of first-class City-made work, for parlors, reception, library and dining rooms, en suite and in separate parcels. Sale absolute. For particulars see catalogues at sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.: An elegant close-panel handsome cloth coach, built to order by Wood Bros., only one year since; has been but little used; is upholstered in crimson reps, and cost $1,400.

WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE LARGE PLOT OF ground situated on the southwest corner of Houston and Greene sts., will be sold THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, by WM. H. MILLER, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 414 Canal-st., bureaus, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, lounges, wash-stands, wardrobes, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, bedsteads, cottage seats, mirrors, china, glass and crockery ware; one grocery wagon.

PUBLIC SALE OF DAMAGED CORN.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the Government Dépôts, in this City, on THURSDAY, Jan. 15, 1863, an amount of grain, condemned by a Board of Survey.
The sacks to be sold separate from the grain, at a price to be fixed by the Quartermaster, or retained, if deemed desirable, by him.
Terms cash, in Treasury notes, on delivery.
JAS. BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Jan. 1, 1863.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A FEW FURnished rooms, with or without board, five minutes' walk from the ferries, can be had by applying at No. 107 Pineapple-st. References required.

AT NO. 176 EAST-FOURTEENTH-ST.—Extension parlor to let, with fire, closets, hot and cold water, gas, to suit gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Two or three young ladies can be accommodated. Reference required.

NO. 26 GREENE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let to gentlemen only. Rooms from $1 to $3 per week. Also, similar rooms and rooms for housekeeping, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine-st.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENtlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 50 per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

COAL, &C.

REMOVAL.—GEORGE WRIGHT & CO., OF LIVerpool, shippers of the best varieties of
GAS AND HOUSE CANNEL AND COALS,
would call the attention of Gaslight companies and dealers in Coal to the removal of their office, in New-York, from No. 4 Irving-place (Manhattan Gaslight Company's Building) to No. 37 Pine-st.

Orders for Coals filled with care and shipped at lowest possible rates of freight. Also, Coals for sale to arrive.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. Van Wart, Son & Co., Birmingham.
Messrs. Moses Taylor & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Schieffelin, Bros. & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Booth & Tuttle, New-York.
Messrs. E. Corning & Co., Albany.
Messrs. Martin & Smith, Philadelphia.
Manhattan Gaslight Company, New-York, and to other Gaslight companies throughout the United States and Canada.
H. L. PARMELE,
Agent for Geo. Wright & Co., No. 37 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Open at 7¼; begins at 8; over before 11 o'clock.
TUESDAY,
FIRST TIME THIS SEASON,
BOUCICAULT'S VERY POPULAR FIVE-ACT COMEDY,
THE IRISH HEIRESS,
With new scenery, (by Isherwood.)
Appropriate costumes, and new and elegant stage furniture, and the subjoined choice distribution:

Percy Ardent	Mr. Lester Wallack
Lord William Daventry	Mr. John Gilbert
Major Bellamy Fuss	Mr. C. Fisher
Sir William Stanmore	Mr. Reynolds
Supplo, Attorney-at-Law	Mr. Norton
Lenoir, valet to Sir William Stanmore	Mr. Floyd
Euston	Mr. Parkes
Norah Merrion	Mrs. Hoey
Lady William Daventry	Miss Fanny Morant
Mrs. Bolton Comfort	Mrs. John Sefton

WEDNESDAY—(second time,) the great sensation and romantic drama of
PAULINE,
which attracted a highly delighted and densely crowded audience on Monday night last.
THURSDAY—(first time this season,) A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
FRIDAY—(second time,) THE IRISH HEIRESS.
SATURDAY—(third time here,) PAULINE.
Box book now open for any of the above evenings.
In preparation—SECRETS WORTH KNOWING, and the PROVOKED HUSBAND.
To be repeated—"Central Park," "Money," "Bosom Friends," "The School for Scandal," "Love and Money," "Road to Ruin," "A Bachelor of Arts," and "The Invisible Husband."

IRVING HALL.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, PIANIST,
Previous to his departure for Europe, will give a
GRAND CONCERT,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 7.
Assisted by the following Artists:
Miss CORNELIA DINGLEY,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.
Tickets, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st., and Irving Hall.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Prof. HURLBERT has the honor to announce that he has opened an institution designed for the promotion of health, the cure of stammering and defective articulation, for instruction in vocal culture, elocution and the Parlor Gymnastics for ladies and gentlemen, misses and boys, at No. 25 East 24th-st. The Vocal Gymnasium has been in successful operation during the past year, with the most gratifying results. No system of physical training is complete without the gymnastics of the pulmonary organs. Persons in delicate health, with weak vocal and respiratory organs, rapidly restored. The system highly approved by the first masters in Europe.

LECTURES.

COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE FIRST OF A COURSE OF THREE LECTURES
ON
JAPAN
Will be delivered on THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock, by
DR. D. J. MACGOWAN.
This highly interesting and instructive course has received the highest encomiums of the British Press and of the *literati* of this City.
The lecture will be illustrated by works of art and a cabinet of curiosities, and will embrace every topic relating to this interesting country, which have been carefully noted by Dr. Macgowan during his residence of twenty-one years in the East, chiefly in China and Japan.
The course will be continued on Mondays, Jan 12 and 19, 1863.
Tickets for the course, $1; single lectures, 50 cents; for sale by nearly all the book and music stores, and at the door.
P. S.—Reserved seats till 7¾ o'clock for those holding tickets for the course.
By order of Committee of Arrangements.

HENRY C. KINNEY WILL DELIVER a lecture upon the *Life, Times, Influence and Writings of Lord Bacon*, at Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) on TUESDAY NEXT, (Jan. 6.) The lecture will commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

Duff's College

FIFTH-STREET, PITTSBURGH, PENN.
FOUNDED IN 1840.
INCORPORATED BY LEGISLATIVE CHARTER.
Being the the only COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the Union conducted by a
PRACTICAL MERCHANT.
OVER SIX THOUSAND STUDENTS
have been educated in the Principles and Practice of all the details of a business education from DUFF'S system of
MERCANTILE BOOK-KEEPING,
Awarded four Silver Medals and the sanction of the highest mercantile authorities in the country. Also,
DUFF'S STEAMBOAT BOOK-KEEPING.
"A perfect system for such books and accounts." Also, DUFF'S new system of
RAILROAD BOOK-KEEPING.
After the forms of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Also, DUFF'S new system of
PRIVATE BANK BOOK-KEEPING.
The only one in use in the city.
The above system of accounts are all taught under the daily supervision of the author, and, it is believed, to a degree of perfection never attained elsewhere.

TWELVE FIRST PREMIUMS,
for best business and ornamental penmanship, awarded our present Penman, by the

United States Fair at Cincinnati, in	1860
Pennsylvania State Fair, at Wyoming	1860
Western Pennsylvania Fair, at Pittsburgh	1860
And the Ohio State Fair, at Cleveland	1862

All of which are exhibited at our office.

HARPER'S ENLARGED EDITION OF DUFF'S BOOK-KEEPING.
Price $1 87. Sold by booksellers generally.
For full particulars send for our elegant new circular, pp. 68, and samples of our Penman's business and ornamental writing, inclosing 25 cents, to
P. DUFF & SON, Principal.

SOUTH SIDE INSTITUTE,

STATEN ISLAND.
A boarding and day school for young ladies and gentlemen will be reopened after the Christmas vacation, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, under the care of Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER, assisted by an efficient corps of teachers. Circulars can be obtained of the Principal at No. 88 East 22d-st., until the opening of the school. Southside Institute is a few minutes' walk from Annadale Railroad Station, and affords every advantage for instruction and recreation.

BENJAMIN MASON'S

COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL,
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c., &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department, and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY QUALIFIED, wishes to obtain a few scholars to instruct on the piano. Address L. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES A situation as teacher in a family. She is experienced in teaching French and German, (which she speaks,) the higher English branches, Latin, drawing, &c. She would accept a very low salary until May next, being anxious to meet with an engagement for the Winter. First-class references as to ability and success in teaching. Address, for one week only, M. N., Elizabeth Post-office, Union County, New-Jersey.

AS TEACHER.—AN EXPERIENCED LADY teacher, competent to teach the English branches and French, seeks a position where her acquirements would be called into requisition. Terms moderate. Locality of no importance. The most satisfactory references and testimonials given. Address M. H. MORFORD, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHER WANTED.—A LADY, IN A BOARDing-school for young ladies, a few miles from the City. The application, to receive attention, must state distinctly what the applicant can teach, and the lowest terms per annum, in addition to board, &c., for which she will teach. Address Box No. 247 Post-office.

"AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

MISS LAVINIA WARREN'S
début at the Museum yesterday was most brilliant.
THE HOUSE WAS CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING
by the élite of city and country, and a more delighted company was never seen.
THE LITTLE QUEEN OF BEAUTY,
was the admiration of all eyes. Such a beautiful face, such an elegant form, such grace and loveliness, could but
COMMAND UNIVERSAL ADORATION.
She continues her levées to day and every day and evening this week. She is still intent on
VISITING THE COURTS OF EUROPE
and will remain here but a short time. She will be
ON EXHIBITION EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
From 10 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M. She will be seen
ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL
of the Museum at intervals, and
ON THE STAGE IN THE LECTURE-ROOM
during each dramatic performance.
MISS WARREN is undoubtedly the
SMALLEST WOMAN ALIVE,
The smallest ever known, who had
ARRIVED AT MATURE AGE.
She is 21 years old, yet
ONLY 32 IN. HIGH, AND WEIGHS BUT 30 LBS.
HER FORM IS EXQUISITE,
A perfect model of a woman, with as
SWEET A FACE AS EVER SMILED
Upon a sighing swain.
She will be exhibited in company with
COMMODORE NUTT,
THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT,
the smallest man ever known, making
THE SMALLEST PAIR
Of human beings ever seen on the face of the globe—in fact, realizing in living subjects the wildest visions of
DEAN SWIFT'S LILLIPUTIANS.
Also, to be seen, at all hours, every day and evening,
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
Exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion Tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH.
ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? MONSTER SNAKES, GRAND AQUARIA, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA,
COLLEEN BAWN,
COLLEEN BAWN,
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
THIS EVENING at 7½.
MR. W. B. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROOKLYN ARENA.

Raymond-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs.
Admission to Dress Circle, 25 cents; children, 15 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.
THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6, performances begin with a
GRAND FULL DRESS CAVALCADE;
After which brilliant feats of HORSEMANSHIP by OMER KINGSLEY, W. B. CARROLL and Miss CARROLL.
Acrobatic Feats by the DELEVANTA BROTHERS.
Clown, SAM. LATHROP, second appearance.
S. Q. STOKES....Lessee and Manager

BROADWAY MENAGERIE

AND ZOOLOGICAL INSTITUTE,
Broadway, below Houston-st. L. B. LENT....Manager
This elegant and attractive school of Natural History is now open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most splendid collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS
Upon the continent, including four elephants, lions, tigers, bears, hyenas, &c., &c. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
☞ The animals will be fed at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

DODWORTH'S HALL,

No. 806 Broadway.
"THE BALL IS UP."
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME IN THIS CITY OF
Mr. DE CORDOVA'S
SUCCESSFUL HUMEROUS PRODUCTION,
"THE BALL IS UP,"
OR
THE CENTRAL PARK IN THE SKATING SEASON,
WITH AN INTRODUCTION IN VERSE,
TO-NIGHT, (Tuesday,) Jan. 6.
Doors open at 7; entertainment commences at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING Academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. Classes forming for the second quarter, for Ladies and Misses, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 o'clock; for Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 8 o'clock. Terms same as formerly. Private instructions at times not occupied. For full particulars apply as above.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

"STODART" PIANOS,

GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
We would call the attention of those in search of a GOOD piano forte to a full assortment of our unrivaled instruments, which we are offering at low prices. The "Stodart" Pianos have always been regarded as the BEST manufactured, and therefore need no puffing.
STODART & MORRIS,
Warerooms No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK.

PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
Pianos of all the celebrated makers constantly on hand at manufacturers' prices. Also second-hand pianos from $60 to $120. Pianos to rent cheap. Also Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums specially selected by
G. F. BRISTOW,
No 765 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS, Boston. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., Mason Brothers'. The ONLY INSTRUMENTS of their class which have ever been awarded a GOLD MEDAL. Twenty-six first premiums have been awarded them within six years, and they have NEVER FAILED to take the first premiums wherever exhibited. Comparing one of these harmoniums with "church organs of moderate size and power," the judges of the Massachusetts Charitable Association, Boston, (composed of some of the most eminent musicians of that musical city,) said: "In volume of sound and extent of combination, it MORE THAN EQUALS THEM;" pronouncing it, also, "FAR IN ADVANCE of any that have heretofore been manufactured of its kind."
The manufacturers have numerous written testimonials to the great superiority of their instruments from such eminent musicians as THALBERG, WILLIAM MASON and SATTER, pianists; MORGAN and ZUNDEL, organists; BRADBURY, ROOT, LOWELL MASON, and many others.
Prices $50 to $400 each, and the same whether ordered from New-York or Boston. Every instrument fully warranted.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms, No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

CHURCH CHOIRS.—A PROFESSOR OF SINGing, highly successful in teaching large classes, particularly youths, the art of reading vocal music at sight, offers, to a growing congregation in New-York or Brooklyn, his services gratis to organize and drill a grand full chorus choir, composed of mixed adult and boys voices, selected from the congregation and Sabbath School. An engagement from 1st of May optional with the Committee. Address, for ten days, Prof. PHINEAS, Box No. 3,166 New-York Post-office.
N. B.—Voices trained to sing in time and tune without the aid of instruments. A good organ not objectionable as an accompaniment.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting will be held at the Library on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, at 7½ o'clock. A paper by the late GEORGE H. MCWHORTER, of Oswego, entitled *Recollections of the Period of the Declaration of Independence*, will be read by the Librarian.
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE, SHIPWRIGHTS.—THE SHIPwrights of New-York and vicinity, in favor of establishing a Protective Society, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting to be held at Rallying Hall, 5th-st., near Grand, Williamsburgh, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1863, at 8 o'clock. By the wish of
MANY SHIPWRIGHTS.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

EPIPHANY.—THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY service of the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 6. The sermon will be preached by Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, Rector of the Church of the Ascension, and a collection made in behalf of foreign and domestic missions.

REV. DR. TYNG WILL PREACH IN ST. Luke's Church, (Hudson-st., opposite Grove,) EPIPHANY NIGHT, 6th January. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

AMERICAN PHOTOTYPE COMPANY,

No. 2 Leroy-place, (corner of Bleecker and Mercer sts.)
AN ENTIRELY NEW PROCESS
Of producing Surface Printing Plates (wood cuts) by the aid of Photography.
Publishers will find it to their interest to examine the work and the prices of this Company.
Photographs of superior quality taken.
Prints and Photographic copies of good engravings sold and made to order.
Letters to be addressed to the American Phototype Company.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The British Government and the Alabama.

Rumors of a Threatening Notice Against the Pirate.

THE MEDIATION CANARD.

Secretary Seward's Diplomatic Correspondence Condemned.

Another Advance in Cotton—Consols 92 5-8 a 92 3-4.

CAPE RACE, Sunday, Jan. 4, *via* PORT HOOD, Jan 5.

The steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool 24th, *via* Queenstown 25th ult., for New-York, was boarded off Cape Race at 7 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

The *Hibernian*, from Portland, arrived at Londonderry on the 23d.

The *City of Washington* has 25 cabin and 93 steerage passengers, and the United States mails. She experienced heavy westerly gales.

On the 2d, at noon, lat. 49°, lon. 43°, passed the *Bavaria*, steering east.

The political news is unimportant.

Quite a number of shipwrecks have occurred on the coast.

The ship *Erromanga*, from Greenock for New-York, has put back.

The ship *R. T. Parsons*, from Liverpool for New-York, was totally lost on Innishada Island, off Donegal. The first and third officers and five men were drowned.

The ship *Rialto*, from Cork for Glasgow, was driven on some rocks near Glasgow, and broken up. She was being towed at the time.

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* again harps on the rumor of another attempt by the great Powers to terminate the American strife.

It is semi-officially denied that DROUYN DE L'HUYS, at an official reception, had spoken to the foreign Ministers as to the advisability of mediation.

The *Patrie* asserts that Mr. LINCOLN, on the demand of Spain, cashiered the Captain of the *Montgomery*, and promised the necessary indemnity to Spain.

The Liverpool *Journal of Commerce* says that the Government has issued orders that the *Alabama* be warned from all British ports, and notice given that if any more British property be destroyed, the Government will at once take steps to destroy the *Alabama*.

The *Shipping Gazette* contradicts this. It is sure the Government will not consider itself justified in stopping the cruise of the *Alabama*.

The *Times* again editorially ridicules the idea of the British Government being held responsible for the acts of the *Alabama*.

The *Times* publishes a strong Secessionist letter from Commander MAURY. He is very bitter against "LINCOLN'S Government," and repudiates the idea of reunion. He says the South is well supplied with arms, and is as determined as ever. He asserts that the Customs receipts at Charleston in July were greater than those of the corresponding month for ten years.

Numerous journals attack the recent diplomatic correspondence laid before Congress, and denounce its tenor. The *Times* says such correspondence can scarcely be required to maintain and perpetuate amicable relations. It takes pleasure in believing that the tone of the Government has not been faithful to the feelings of the American people.

The Mexican question has been debated in the Spanish Senate. CONCHA opposed the policy of Gen. PRIM, and avowed himself in favor of a monarchy, but not a Spanish Prince for the throne. The remarks of Señor COLLANTES gave offence to the French Government. An explanation was demanded, and a satisfactory response made.

The French Legislature assembled on the 12th of January.

The Paris Bourse was firm. Rentes, 69f. 80c.

The Greek Assembly had opened. It is said the Assembly will confirm PRINCE ALFRED as King. The Count of HUNDENS had been spoken of for the throne.

GARIBALDI had embarked for Caprera, but returned to Leghorn, owing to the storm.

The Italian Parliament had been prorogued.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

COTTON—Sales for two days 28,000 bales, including 15,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, and prices ½d. higher.

STATE OF TRADE—The Manchester market is firm, and prices still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS—WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., GORDON, BRUCE & CO., and RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO. report: Flour quiet, but steady. Wheat steady; Red Western, 8s. 10d.@9s. 8d.; Red Southern, 9s. 10d.; White Western, 10s.@11s.; White Southern, 11s.@12s. Corn tending upward; Mixed, 28s. 6d.@28s. 9d., White dull, at 31s.@32s.

PROVISIONS—The same authorities report Beef dull. Pork dull. Bacon has a declining tendency. Lard quiet but steady. Tallow flat.

PRODUCE—Sugar firmer. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Ashes steady; Pots 34s., Pearls 33s. Resin steady; Common 25s.@26s. Spirits Turpentine nominal. Linseed Oil firm, at 40s.@41s.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 23.

Consols for money closed at 92½@92⅝.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 25.

COTTON—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of four days at 35,000 bales, including 18,500 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market opened at a decline of ¼d.@⅜d., but recovered, and closed with an advance of ¼d.@½d. for Surats, and a quiet but steady market for American. The sales of Wednesday were 20,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant, with a trifling advance on all descriptions. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	27¼d.	Middling Orleans	24½d.
Fair Mobile	26¾d.	Middling Mobile	23½d.
Fair Uplands	25½d.	Middling Uplands	23¼d.

The stock in port is estimated at 216,500 bales, of which 21,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.

The Manchester market is firm and still advancing.

BREADSTUFFS quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS dull.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

Consols closed for money at 92⅝@92¾.

Erie shares, 42¼@43¼; Illinois Centrals, 42@41 discount.

VERY LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Dec. 25.

The steamship *City of Manchester*, from New-York, has arrived.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton to-day.

To-day being Christmas no market report is received.

The political news is unimportant.

The Inauguration of Mayor Lincoln, of Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 5.

The inauguration of Mayor LINCOLN and the new City Government took place to-day. The address of the new Mayor gives an encouraging view of the material prosperity of Boston.

The new City Governments were also inaugurated in Cambridge, Lynn, Roxbury, Charlestown, Lowell and other cities in Massachusetts.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Meeting of the Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CAUCUSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The caucuses, to-night, disproved the figures and confirmed the apprehensions of both parties, for neither the Republicans nor Democrats could count the requisite number of votes to organize the Assembly.

In both caucuses sixty-three names answered, or were accounted for. Mr. CUTLER, of Albany, was called in both, but responded in neither. Mr. QUACKENBUSH, of Rensselaer, was unexpectedly absent from the Republican caucus. He is expected to vote for the Republican nominees, nevertheless, and Mr. CUTLER is claimed for the Democratic candidates ultimately. This will give sixty-four to each side, and at present there are no indications of the way the tie is to be untied.

The prospect now is that there will be a protracted contest for the organization.

Except the explosion in the Democratic caucus over the Clerk, which precipitated the adjournment after nominating a Speaker, there was far less interest than usual at these annual meetings, although the organization is supposed to involve, to a considerable extent, the Senatorial question.

To-night there are rumors of a new base of operations on both sides, but none have yet assumed shape.

The Republican Assembly Caucus—Henry Sherwood, of Steuben, Candidate for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Republican Assembly Caucus met in the Assembly Chamber to-day, having won the choice of rooms on drawing lots. Hon. WM. DEWEY, of Jefferson, presided, and Messrs. ALLEN, of Cattaraugus, and PRINGLE, of Chenango, appointed Secretaries. Sixty-three members were present.

Mr. QUACKENBUSH, of Rensselaer County, being absent. HENRY SHERWOOD, of Stuben, was elected candidate for Speaker of the Assembly; Joseph R. Cushman, of Oneida, Clerk; Levi M. Gaus, Sergeant-at-Arms; Charles E. Young, Door Keeper; A. Frier, First Assistant; Willard L. Cook, Second Assistant, and C. A. Church, C. Depew, P. E. Havens and N. W. Davis a Committee to call future caucuses. Adjourned.

The Democratic Caucus—Nomination of Gilbert Dean, of New-York, for Speaker.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 5.

The Democratic members of the Assembly met in the Senate Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening. Sixty-one members answered to their names. Judge DEAN and Mr. TRIMMER, of Rochester, and JOHN CUTLER, of Albany, were absent, but in the city.

Hon. SAXTON SMITH, of Putnam County, presided. Messrs. PAULDING, of Kings County, and MURPHY, of Erie County, Secretaries.

On the first vote Hon. GILBERT DEAN, of New-York was chosen candidate for Speaker of the Assembly. An informal ballot was taken for Clerk: JOHN S. NAFEW received 30 votes; H. J. SICKLES, 12, the balance being scattering. A motion being made to proceed to a formal vote, a long discussion sprang up, when further proceedings were postponed till 9 A. M., to-morrow.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

All Action Suspended Until April.

The Force Quiet, the Commissioners Content, Outsiders Rampant.

The ill effects of Gov. SEYMOUR'S first move against the Police Commissioners are already painfully manifest. Insubordination on the part of some of the men, and irreverence for the Police authority on the part of the liquor dealers being the more immediate and most observable consequences.

The history of the affair is brief.

The Governor, upon assuming his Executive chair, cited the Commissioners to appear before him at Albany.

The Commissioners respectfully declined to obey the summons; an action in which the entire loyal Press of the City and State sustained them.

The Governor, for some reason unknown to us, gracefully retreated from his hastily chosen post of command, and issued the following order:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1863.

In the matter of the charges of official misconduct against THOMAS C. ACTON, one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, the charges in this case were filed on the 1st inst., and a citation issued calling upon the Commissioners to answer the same on the 3d. In answer to the citation the Commissioners claim that the charges should be sent to the District-Attorney of New-York, who should examine witnesses before the Court of Common Pleas, and then certify the evidence there taken to the Governor. This claim is not well founded. The Governor has the right to call the accused parties before him and to investigate the truth of the complaints which have been made and may be filed. The object of the hearing on the 3d inst. was to receive the answer of the Commissioners, and to decide when and where the charges should be investigated. The Commissioners claim the right of process by which witnesses in their behalf may be procured. It is proper they should have an opportunity to produce their testimony, and of being heard in their defence. For this they should be allowed ample time. No charge involving the right of person or property should be acted upon without a full and fair trial. The public interest calls for a thorough investigation of the conduct of the Commissioners in the performance of their duties. I shall therefore direct an early examination into the truth of the complaints filed in this office. The convenience of parties and witnesses requires that this should be made in the City of New-York. I shall name an early day for that purpose.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Naturally enough this has excited the irate wonder of his eggers-on, and they howled with rage all day yesterday, vowing, however, that the Governor's timidity should be but temporary, and that like the celebrated Giant, Fe-Fo-Fum, they had smelt blood and would have some.

At the headquarters blandly we were informed that no action was to be had until the coming April—the 1st of April will be an auspicious day for it—and that so far as the Police force is concerned, all matters are working harmoniously, and trouble is entirely beyond reasonable expectation.

What next?

THE EDICT OF EMANCIPATION.

The Cooper Institute Crammed with a Jubilant Crowd.

Never in hot political campaigns, nor upon any other occasion capable of attracting an immense crowd, were so many people bent upon forming a single congregation as those who last night strove to form the auditory in the spacious hall of the Cooper Institute, where joyous notes of jubilee echoed to the edict of negro emancipation. A living stream of people set swiftly toward the doors long before the hour appointed for commencing the exercises, and filling the body of the house with a rush, eddied into the lobbies, percolated into the aisles, dashed its spray upon the platform, and overflowed into the street, where, after surging and vexing itself in vain endeavors to find an outlet, it finally rippled into murmurs of dissatisfaction and meandered away in a counter-current of disappointment.

Colored people probably composed three-fifths of the assembly, and the remainder were sympathizing whites. The sexes, too, seemed to be about equally represented, and a larger number of intelligent, respectable, joyous faces never stamped an audience as being above mediocrity. There was enthusiasm beyond measure, but no disorderly demonstration, the feeling of joy which animated the congregation seeming to be subdued by its very intensity rather than made exuberant by its earnestness. Words at best are poor exponents of such deep sensations. The swelling harmony of the vocal and instrumental music seemed best to interpret the spirit of the assembly as the vast audience united in singing the "New John Brown Song," an "Emancipation Hymn," and other lyrics. But the speaking was excellent. Rev. J. T. GARNETT presided, and made an introductory speech, which carried the sympathies of his hearers by its eloquence, its pathos and its historic incidents. He was followed by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, who was sarcastic, grateful and just by turns, giving his points an irresistible force with well-told anecdotes. The venerable LEWIS TAPPAN was afterward introduced and spoke touchingly from a full heart. Professor WILLIAM J. WILSON of Brooklyn, and other speakers, also addressed the meeting, which was not dismissed until a very late hour. Perhaps the quaintest and most emphatic prayer ever uttered was that delivered by Rev. JOHN T. RAYMOND at the opening of the exercises, and its sentiments of gratitude to God and invocation of blessing upon the President met a hearty response from the audience. The demonstration was a fitting expression of the triumph of the American Union over African Slavery.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on the President's Proclamation and the Present Crisis.

Plymouth Church was, Sunday evening, filled to overflowing by an audience of the most intelligent and select character, who expected to hear Rev. Mr. BEECHER'S views on the President's Proclamation and the present condition of our national affairs.

After singing and prayer, the reverend speaker announced as the text of his discourse the first eight verses of the 18th chapter of Revelations, descriptive of Babylon, and said:

The Book of Revelations is not to be studied as we do a star in astronomy, with exact and mathematical calculation, but rather as we do a light or beacon, to teach us the general direction in which to lay our course. It is an illumination to fill us with courage and hope. The term "Babylon," though it was once a real city, is yet employed figuratively by the sacred penman. It may be said to be the kingdom of despotism, the kingdom of oppression on earth. It is more specific than the term Kingdom of Darkness. It seems to refer to a specialty, viz., the violation of the eternal principles of justice to the injury of man. But even this is not a full description. It is the violation of human rights by the despotic selfishness of commerce. Though there is no specific statement, it refers to any great community made rich by the lives of the poor and needy—any such community is a Babylon. The spirit of modern times is eminently commercial, and this commerce has a tendency even as a Christian agency; and yet many of those who conduct it are oppressors in the world. It is mainly conducted by the strong against the weak; and the fertility of that thought and feeling which has been bred in us, although it makes us keen and crafty, does not make us pay due regard to the well-being of those with whom we conduct commerce. Babylon is in no one place, no one age, but everywhere where the energies of a people are aroused to ply commerce, regardless of the welfare of mankind. Wherever there may be justice, there is the kingdom of God; that of Darkness is where such justice does not exist. Commerce, considered in the above sense, is the bane of our day. Formerly, war, pestilence and famine were the active agents for man's destruction; now they are destroyed by coal mines, by factories, by overtaxed and overtasked labor in cities and on plantations—by firms and not by governments. Against this whole spirit and tendency, Christianity utters its solemn protest. *Man* is sacred—not fabrics, or even dynasties. The reverend gentleman then took up, seriatim, the present condition and future prospects of Africa, Asia, Southern and Middle Europe, and showed how the spirit of oppression was being strengthened in some, and weakened in others of these sections. Speaking of England, he said that for 150 years she had fed and fattened on the commerce of Asia, in China and India, and now she has not Christianity enough to roll an opium pill into the ocean, or to break a cotton thread. "Oh!" said he, "of all the nations that have ever ground down the common people, and eaten them up, England stands foremost." He should say no more about her, as he had no desire to deepen and strengthen the ill-feeling that now exists toward her. He paid a glowing compliment to the Czar of Russia for his efforts in the cause of emancipation, and then turned to Canada. Unmentioned in our inventory of American States, shining with peculiar brightness in the present, with a prospect of a most glorious future, is Canada. God bless Canada! The umbilical cord which connects this young nation with its unnourishing mother ought to be cut! Again, and from his heart, he said, God bless her; and when she holds aloft, in the future, her own proud flag, she can say it has never yet waved over a single slave. South America was like an hour-glass—she had just so many sands to run; but when the sands of her periodical revolutions would be run out he could not say.

The reverend gentleman then turned his attention to our own nation. In the United States the external appearance is sad. If we look at that appearance merely, we shall mourn; but if we pierce the surface and look within, the appearance is noble. Just now there is a tremendous conflict going on between despotism and liberty—between the oppression of the common people and their enfranchisement. It is a conflict of two opposing forces for the government of the continent—the spirit of Christian liberty and democracy, and the spirit of aristocratic oppression. One spirit is aiding the poor, the weak and helpless; the other is trying to crush them, as the vintner crushes the clusters of grapes. One is the cause of God; the other that of the devil. At last the Government of the United States stands straight again. As the young tree in the forest, when relieved of the pressure of some giant oak, again becomes erect, so now that Slavery, which has heretofore held down the tree of liberty, has rolled off, the governmental oak has assumed its original perpendicular. The President of the United States can be accused of no rashness—no hot haste in bringing himself to the stand-point where we now behold him. After months of anxious thought, desiring that some other way might be left him to strike a lasting blow at this rebellion, he has decreed freedom to 3,000,000 of slaves. The speaker was not among those who have believed that the rebels would be alarmed by this proclamation. JEFF. DAVIS will, doubtless, put forth a counter-proclamation, and we may now expect the conflict to be more serious than ever. The proclamation may not immediately free a single slave, but it gives liberty a moral recognition. A proclamation is but an arrow; the army which is to enforce it is the bow, and, as to that, let us remember that the great God of love is also the Lord of Hosts. Let us await the result with hope and confidence. One great feature in the proclamation is that which allows the slaves thus freed to bear arms in defence of the Union. This, while it adds to our strength, will give the slaves an opportunity to earn their freedom. Mr. BEECHER then went on to show how the enthusiasm which burst out all over the North was wasted, in consequence of the Government not pursuing the policy it has now adopted—that diplomacy was now engaged in unsaying what it said a year ago. But now the die had been cast. It was proclamation against proclamation, people against people, injustice and oppression against liberty and Christian love; there could now be no compromise; one party or the other must be subjugated, and for the sake of mankind, and in the name of God, he said, let the conflict go on until the Divine will shall be made manifest in the result. We never could do the work at a less sacrifice of blood and treasure than now, when we have our armies in the field and the line distinctly drawn. What then was our duty, as Christians, in the premises? We must rise to a level with the platform on which God stands, and look into the future. We are the modern Egypt; and like the Egypt of old, we refused to hear the voice of God saying, "Let my people go," until now, like that same Egypt, the first-born has fallen in almost every family in the North. The reverend gentleman then paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism and heroic fidelity of those who have fallen in this contest, and said that their immortal spirits, enthroned in glory, were looking down from Heaven chiding those of their friends and kindred here, who, without faith, grieved at their loss. Another question of importance in connection with the edict of freedom was the responsibility we incur in caring for those poor creatures who had so long been the victims of oppression. It would now be a serious thing to be a philanthropist, as we would be asked to be something more than mere speaking admirers of the principles of liberty and humanity. He called upon all young men and maidens to stand up, in season and out of season, for these principles, and to be prepared even to suffer for them, if necessary. This was Christian duty. He admired the pluck which the rebels had shown, even in their bad cause—he admired the enthusiastic spirit which even their wives and children had manifested; and if that was so noble in their case, in God's name, he asked, why should not we be enthusiastic when we have right, country, justice, humanity on our side? Let us then show courage and hurl defiance at our enemies as they do at us. Let us rebuke those animalculi among us, who stand in the midst of liberty only to be ashamed of liberty. Let us rise to the dignity that Christianity requires of us in this crisis, and never be found lukewarm in aiding forward the glorious work of humanity. He would not be prophetical, and point to what the future had in store for us; as the contest stands, he was willing to abide the decree of Providence, which, in God's own good time would be made known to us; but he would rather read what God says of the spirit of oppression, and the fate meted out to it as described in Revelations.

Mr. BEECHER then read the balance of the 18th chapter of Revelations, descriptive of the fall of Babylon, and closed by saying, "So may Slavery perish, and all who uphold it."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL—ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS—THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.—The Brooklyn Common Council organized last evening, for the year 1863.

The Chair was occupied by Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who called the Board to order, after which the roll was called, all the members answering to their names, as follows:

Wards.		Wards.	
First	*Whitney.	Eleventh	Kimball.
Second	*McLaughlin.	Twelfth	O'Keefe.
Third	Wallace.	Thirteenth	Strong.
Fourth	*Newman.	Fourteenth	E. Murphy.
Fifth	*Ennis.	Fifteenth	Taylor.
Sixth	*M. Murphy.	Sixteenth	*Saal.
Seventh	Belknap.	Seventeenth	*Perry.
Eighth	*Talmage.	Eighteenth	*Kalbfleisch.
Ninth	Ternan.	Nineteenth	Fisher.
Tenth	*Nodyne.		

Those marked thus * are new members. The others hold over.

The Board immediately proceeded to the election of a President, which resulted in the selection of DENNIS O'KEEFE, of the Twelfth Ward, by 14 votes out of 19.

The President being conducted to the Chair by Aldermen STRONG and KALBFLEISCH, returned his thanks in a few brief and pertinent remarks.

The Mayor then read his Annual Message, the leading points of which are as follows: He congratulates the citizens that, notwithstanding the present unhappy state of our National affairs, Brooklyn is in a comparatively prosperous condition. The increase in buildings and other material improvements for the past year had not been so great as heretofore, but had been of a healthy and permanent character. The rapidity which had hitherto marked the growth of the population of our city had met with a check, and prevented a diminished ratio as compared with previous years. Many of her noble sons had been lost in the war, and a great number were yet absent from their homes, engaged in an endeavor to restore their country to its former unity and greatness and preserve its free institutions intact. He hoped the day might soon arrive when this desirable object should have been accomplished, peace again prevail, those now absent return to their former avocations, and Brooklyn once more resume her onward march. Our public and charitable institutions continue prosperous. The general healthfulness of the city has been remarkably good. Several miles of railroad have during the past year been added to our already extended internal communication. The action of the parties who hold these railroad franchises, in throwing upon the traveling public not only the tax on their receipts, which they should pay themselves, but an amount much greater, is severely condemned, and the Mayor expresses the opinion that their action should neither be countenanced or endured. He recommends an appeal to the Legislature for a remedy. The ferries are, in the main, conducted with due regard to public convenience, safety and comfort. In regard to the South Seventh-street Ferry, the Mayor complains that there is not sufficient accommodation, and suggests action in regard to the matter by the Board. He also suggests a reduction of fare on some of the ferries. An investigation of the claims of the Union Ferry Company to the dock at the foot of Fulton-street is recommended; and it is suggested that the dock at the foot of Clinton-avenue be improved for commercial purposes. The commerce of our port is represented as steadily increasing, but there is still a great lack of wharf accommodation. The finances of the city are in a healthy condition. The credit the city enjoys, and the high rate of premium paid for her bonds, are evidences of the public confidence reposed in the management of her financial affairs. The prospects are that the taxes will be further reduced next year, unless augmented by demands for State and County expenses. A revision of the mode of assessing property is recommended, and it is suggested that a larger number of assessors be appointed than is provided for by the amended charter. A paid Fire Department is recommended, to take the place of the present volunteer system. The necessity of erecting an armory in the Eastern District is dwelt upon; and, in conclusion, economy in city expenditures is recommended, in view of the calls which will be made upon us hereafter for war expenses.

The usual number of copies of the message were ordered to be printed.

The following appointments were then made—the Board being strongly Democratic, all the officers are of that party:

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
Counselor of Board—John G. Schumaker.
Health Officer—Dr. Louis Bauer.
Keeper of City Hall—John A. Flanagan.
Engineer of City Hall—Timothy Ward.
Messenger of the Board—Francis Keenan.
Inspector of Pavements, Western District—Christopher Dowdell. *Of the Eastern District*—John Timmes.
Clerk of the Market—John Harron.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, Western District—Michael Mullady, Michael Flanagan. *Of the Eastern District*—Thomas Haven, Horatio Balderson.
Assistant Keeper of City Hall—Thomas Maguire.
Keeper of Closets—William King.
Keeper of City Park—John Campbell.
Keeper of Hamilton-avenue Bridge—John Angiem.
Keeper of Ninth-street Bridge—James Seaman.
Pound Master Eleventh Ward—Peter Trimble.
Pound-Master of the Eighth Ward—John Fox.
Pound-Master of the Eastern District—James Boerhand.
Keeper of Washington Park—Owen Foley.

A resolution of thanks to WM. G. BISHOP, Esq., the late Clerk, for the faithful performance of his duties was unanimously adopted, and the Board soon after adjourned.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. JANE JENKS, a widow, residing in Atlantic-avenue, died on Sunday from the effects of burns caused by the accidental ignition of her clothing from a lighted candle. An inquest was held by Coroner NORRIS, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.—Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Nos. 22, 23, 24, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—If Mr. GRAU were not proverbially fortunate, we might feel disposed to sympathize with him on the inauspicious opening of his season last night. Not that the weather was boisterous, or the attendance indifferent. Both were thoroughly satisfactory, but—and here is the cause of his discomfiture—Signor BRIGNOLI was sick. When we add to this calamity the fact that Signor MACCAFERRI was, at the last moment, thrust into the favorite tenor's *rôle*, it will be seen that the disasters of the evening were of no ordinary kind. In "Il Trovatore" and "Un Ballo in Maschera," Signor MACCAFERRI was fortunate enough last season to make a marked success. At a critical moment he was found to be ready in both operas, and the surprise of the public was only equaled by its satisfaction. DONIZETTI'S "Poliuto" is a work not so well remembered, even by experienced artists, and hence Signor MACAFERRI was not so well prepared for the responsibilities that were so unexpectedly put upon him. Beyond mentioning this as a matter of fact, we have no desire to say more. Kindliness is well bestowed upon an artist who at the last moment volunteers to save the public from absolute disappointment.

The immediate results of Signor BRIGNOLI'S indisposition were a very indifferent performance of the opera generally, and a most embarrassing *rentrée* for Miss KELLOGG, who appeared as *Paulina*. The lady has, we think, gained in strength of voice, and seemed to be capable of making a success in the part, if there had been only a respectable *entourage*. As it was, she took off all the honors of the evening, and in the isolated *morceaux* gave abundant satisfaction to her friends. The next performance of the opera will, we are sure, give us a more favorable opportunity of speaking of this acquisition to Miss KELLOGG'S *repertoire*; but, before that event takes place, we hope some little regard will be paid to the advantages of rehearsal. Everything has to be excused on the ground of Signor BRIGNOLI'S indisposition and the confusion it occasioned; but had he been well we should, we fear, still have had occasion to complain of the orchestra and the chorus.

On Wednesday evening, VERDI'S "I Vespri Siciliani" will be given, with Mme. LORINI as the heroine.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—To a gentleman circumstanced like Mr. LESTER WALLACK, it must be a matter of concern to find a new method of winning and wooing Mrs. HOEY. The usual resources of polite society pale their ineffectual fires before the mighty triumphs of so successful a suitor. You win and marry in common life; circumvent the hostility of parents; ridicule the prudery of friends, and boldly brush through all minor economical obstacles until the matrimonial scratch is reached. Mr. LESTER WALLACK does this nightly, and in the minds of all right-minded persons he is a gay deceiver. Yet the fashion of his love-making being of one cut, it must be rather tedious to him; hence he seeks diversion in a more vicious atmosphere, and produces "Pauline." One of the most polished gentlemen of the century once remarked that he was sometimes glad when the ladies left the table, because then he might indulge in the luxury of being a blackguard.

In the course of time it must become tedious to fling slaves into your fish-pond; and if the highly popular fool who fired the Ephesian Temple had had many occasions of repeating his experiment, he would undoubtedly have become reasonable in the end and joined an engine company. All well-balanced minds yearn for a new way of doing things; and so Mr. LESTER WALLACK, who is usually gay, airy and a spendthrift, experiences, at intervals, the necessity of becoming bilious, mysterious, and murderously mercenary. He has ample scope in the work under consideration. In the first act he is married; in the second he commits a murder, and in the third, he wants to begin again, but is happily dispatched in a duel—thus losing not only his bride, but his life, instead of being crowned with roses, as in the more domestic school of the English dramatists. As a contrast to the usual mode of arranging the destinies at Wallack's theatre a piece like "Pauline," is not without its uses, but as an illustration of what men do after they are married, it is anything but cheering. On the whole we think that Mr. WALLACK can afford to eschew pieces of the kind. They belong to a lower grade of entertainment than that which we are led to expect and generally enjoy at his establishment; and, even admitting that there is a surreptitious pleasure in seeing a blood-and-thunder drama handsomely mounted and superbly played, there is, we fancy, an after pang of regret that so much care should be bestowed on a work that really exercises no other influence than that of disturbing one's peace of mind for a couple of hours.

We have left ourselves but little to say. Mr. LESTER WALLACK was excellent as *Horace*, and was supported with incomparable ability by Mrs. HOEY. In the second act, where the situations are trying and the business that leads up to them unusually diffuse and embarrassing, the lady was particularly good; and not a word less can be said of Mr. LESTER WALLACK in the famous duel scene of the third act. The small and not very important part of *Gabrielle* was intrusted to Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, who by her graceful presence, pleasing voice, and unaffected earnestness, gave it a degree of interest which, in the absence of these youthful endowments, it would hardly possess. The remaining characters were well distributed, and the performance, although a little slow, was highly successful. We must not neglect to add that the incidental music, by ROBERT STOEPEL, gives great intensity to the tragic scenes of the work.

LAURA KEENE'S.—The most brilliant, dashing, versatile of comic actresses—Mrs. JOHN WOOD—made her first appearance at LAURA KEENE'S theatre last evening, after an absence of two seasons from the stage. She played in the old, but always amusing burletta of "The Invincibles," and in the farce of "Jenny Lind," and met with as cordial and enthusiastic a reception as she could possibly have desired. Mrs. Wood has lost none of that thorough sense of humor and vigorous ease of action which formerly distinguished her, and she sings and dances as well as if she had not been out of practice a single night. She is admirably sustained by Miss IONE BURKE, Mr. RAYMOND and the other members of Miss KEENE'S Company; and, in "The Invincibles," has the ever-attractive aid of a large and singularly well-appointed *corps de ballet*.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S Concert will be given here this evening. On this occasion he will introduce for the first time selections from a manuscript opera, entitled the "Corsican Bride," being assisted in the principal parts by Mme. ROTTER and Messrs. LOTTI, WEINLICH, and HARTMANN. The programme in other respects is artistic and interesting.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the popular humorist, will deliver his famous lecture entitled the "Ball is Up," at this establishment to-night.

Correction—The Repulse of Stuart's Cavalry from Fairfax Court-House.

FAIRFAX COURT-HOUSE, Va., Friday, Jan. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The accounts, both by telegraph and letter, of the skirmish and repulse of STUART'S Cavalry near this place, on Sunday night last, given by your special correspondent at this place, erroneously give the chief credit of the affair to the Fifteenth Vermont Regiment. The facts are, that the companies sent down the turnpike as skirmishers, and by whose fire the course of the rebel cavalry in this direction was checked, were two companies (B and G) of the Twelfth Vermont, Col. BLUNT. The prisoners, some 15 in number, captured from STUART'S force by the Vermont cavalry and infantry, state that the troops repulsed was the advance of the rebel column, led by Gen. STUART in person; that their intention was to make a dash on Fairfax Court-House, and that the results of the volley, which so astonished them, were the wounding of fourteen of the rebel cavalrymen, and the killing of three of their horses, which, with their accoutrements and the arms (revolver and carbine) of two of their riders, were found upon the spot.

No portion of the Fifteenth Vermont was within ten miles of the scene of the skirmish, it being on picket duty beyond Centreville at the time.

Yours truly, G.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 321, 337, 347, 353, 355, 357, 363, 383, 407, 437, 439, 461, 465, 469, 473, 485, 489, 509, 511, 517, 523, 525, 547, 553, 573, 577, 605, 617, 619. *Part II.*—Nos. 260, 314, 316, 324, 330, 342, 344, 346, 360, 382, 408, 410, 422, 432, 446, 448, 462, 466, 504, 508. *Part III.*—Nos. 433, 610, 624, 627, 675, 644, 227, 115, 131, 716, 311, 654, 721, 689, 620, 222, 508, 578.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 368.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3305, 3223, 3271, 2827, 1965, 987, 3273, 2849, 3011, 3111, 3165, 3171, 3067, 3169, 3177. *Part II.*—Nos. 2374, 3100, 3076, 2688, 3088, 3040, 3090, 3106, 3112, 3114, 2646, 3124, 3126, 3142, 3144.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1548, 766, 1889, 890, 1890, 891, 1892, 892, 1893, 893, 1894, 894, 1897, 896, 1898, 897, 1900, 898, 1904, 900, 1905, 901, 1911, 903, 1909, 904, 1913, 906, 1917, 907. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312, 676, 1918, 908, 1919, 909, 1920, 910, 1921, 911, 1925, 912, 1926½, 913, 1927, 914, 1928, 915, 1930, 916, 1931, 917, 1932, 918, 1933, 919, 1934, 920, 1935, 921.

[Advertisement.]

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MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 47 | Moon rises... 6 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 20 | Gov. Island. 9 09 | Hell Gate.... 10 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 5.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Connecticut, Powers, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to U. S. Quartermaster.

Steamer W. F. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Endeavor, (of Boston,) Deane, Foo Chow Sept. 27, with teas, &c., to Francis Hathaway. Passed Straits of Sunda Oct. 22, Cape Good Hope Nov. 19. Nov. 17, signalized a ship from Canton for London, showing Marryatt's signals No. 3,641, third distg. pendant. Jan. 1, lat. 37 N., lon. 73 W., saw a large ship bound S., showing a white signal (swallow-tail) with the letters K P in it.

Ship George Hurlbut, Masson, London, and 36 ds. from the Downs, with coal to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Dec. 21, lat. 49 30, lon. 46 30, saw two icebergs; 3d inst., at 6 A. M., spoke Nantucket light-ship; wished to be reported all well.

Ship Mazatlan, (Br., of Newport, Eng.,) Holliday, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to master. Been 9 days N. of Hatteras, with strong E. N. E. winds.

Ship Progress, Woodward, Liverpool Nov. 25, with salt and coal to Nesmith & Son. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage, split sails, &c.

Ship Minnesota, (Br., of Liverpool,) Flynn, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Trieste, Sewall, Amoy Sept 12, via Angier Oct. 23, with teas to W. A. Sale. Passed Cape of Good Hope Nov. 21. Had 7 days westerly gales off the Cape; crossed the Equator Dec. 15, in lon. 43 W.; lost the N. E. trades Dec. 27, in lat. 28 N., lon. 72, since which time have had almost continual gales from the west to north; was 68 days from Sunda till passing Cape Hatteras; off that point, in a gale, was chased five hours by a schooner.

Bark New-Orleans, (Brem.,) Saunders, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Ruger Bros. Had heavy westerly gales on the passage.

Bark Alice Provost, Dissosway, Madras Sept. 19, with mdse. to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Bark Lucien, (Hanov.,) Von Harding, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling.

Bark Nummerbier, (Prus.,) Brendt, Newport, Eng., 46 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Abbyla, (of Yarmouth, Me.,) Chandler, Havana 16 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Bark Potmos, (of Bucksport,) Spring, Glasgow 60 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig George G. Roberts, (Br. of St. John, N. B.,) Burns, Black River, Jam., Dec 10, with logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Dec. 17, in Florida Passage, experienced a heavy gale from N. E.; lost deck load of logwood of 20 tons.

Brig Lucy Ann, (of Boston, Mass.,) Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Alpha, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Coalfleet, Cornwallis 15 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Naiad, (Br., of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Zero, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Norris, Salt Cay 20 ds., with salt to C. A. Knox.

Brig Maria, King, Para, Dec. 13, with hides and rubber to Burdett & Everett.

Brig Solferino, Higgins, Para Dec. 4, and the 6th from the river, with rubber, &c., to master. On both the outward and homeward passage, has experienced heavy gales, lost and split sails, &c.

Brig B. G. Chaloner, Gray, (late Kinney, died Dec. 14,) Guatenamo 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to Simpson & Clapp. Dec. 14, Capt. Kinney died of fever. 31st, off Barnegat, in a heavy easterly sea, lost the small bower and kedge anchors, also had sails badly torn. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Santiago, (Brem.,) Eisenbrock, Port-au-Platte 17 ds., with tobacco and fustic to C. F. & H. G. Schmidt.

Schr. L. B. Usher, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) McKenzie, Cuba 31 ds., with tobacco, &c., to R. P. Buck & Co. Had heavy weather.

Schr. W. T. Williams, Slocum, Norfolk 5 ds., grain.

Schr. E. C. Brown, Corson, Salisbury, in ballast.

Schr. Express, Sturges, Boston, with barley.

Schr. Phœnix, Shepherd, Portland.

Schr. Adeline, Wilson, Eddysville, with lumber.

Schr. A. Hammond, Higgins, Philadelphia for Boston, with coal.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua Dec 13, brig M. C. Holt, hence, discg.; Moses Day, from Philadelphia, do.

At Para, Dec. 6, schr. Abby Brackett, McCall, for New-York, discg.

At Port-au-Platte Dec. 17, barkentine Bonito, for New-York next day.

At St Kitts Dec. 22, brig Conflict, for New-York, ldg.

[PER CITY OF WASHINGTON.]

Arr. from New-York 21st, Nicholas Biddle, at Pill; 18th, Piscatarus at Bordeaux; 20th, Margaret at Plymouth.

Arr. from Portland 22d, Fortitude, at Warren Point.

Sld. for New-York 22d, Daniel Webster and Adelia and Willy, from Falmouth.

Sld. for Baltimore 22d, Maryland, from Deals.

Arr. from New-York, Jubilum, at Bremen; Navigator, at Deal; Peerless, at Antwerp; Dreadnaught, Isaac Webb and John S. Eliot, at Liverpool.

MEM.—Ship Crown Point, from Bombay for New-York, put into Capetown 25th to repair.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

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